Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, November 20, 1822. No. 1694

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sales of Cinnamon, notified by the Government Advertisement of the 10th May 1822, will commence on Monday the 2d of December next at noon; and will be held at the Office of The Commissioner of Revenue, and be superintended by him, assisted by the Export and Import Warehouse Keeper.

Ten per Cent of the amount of sale is to be deposited with the Warehouse Keeper on the day of sale, which deposit will be forfeited, if the whole amount is not paid in a fortnight after; and the Cinnamon which may not be paid for, will be resold.

On the day after the sale, the lots will be weighed over by the Warehouse Keeper, and according to such weighing, after deduction for Tare, the price to be paid for each lot will be calculated. The Bales will be marked with the Initials of the Purchaser, and from that time will be at his risk; but may continue in the Government Warehouse, free of expence, for Three Months; after which, Warehouse rent, at the rate of a Rix Dollar, a Bale, monthly, will be charged.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office
Colombo 14th October, 1822.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

BY THE SHIP

JAMES SIBBALD,

A FRESH BATCH

OF

Claret,

FROM

CARBONNEL.

Bombay November 20th 1822.

Kempt and Co:

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tuesday the 26th Instant,

AT

MAZAGON DOCK YARD

ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS

ON THE GRAB SHIP

Asia Felix,

CONDEMNED, Standing, and Running Rigging, Sails, Cables, Masts, Yards, Boats, Copper &c. &c.

N. B.—Sale to Commence at Noon

TERMS OF SALE,

Cash; the lots to be cleared away immediately, and to be at the risk of the purchasers when Knocked down.

Bombay November 20th 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

On Wednesday the 18th of Dec. next,

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS

PRINTS, VIEWS,

AND

LithographicEngravings

RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND

Amongst them will be found,

FRAZERS, Himalya Views, Dodwells Views in Greece, Scenery in Germany, Scicily, Italy, Switzerland, Scotland, Paris, on the Thames &c. Suite of Roman Costumes, Gells Pompeii, Sketches of Horses, English, French, Flemish, Arab, &c.

Cravins, Dodwells, Ousely's Hoares, & other Tours, British Poets 100 Vols, Blackwoods Magazine in 8 Vol, Edinburgh Review 35 Vols, Pawleys General Atlas, Byrons and Mooresworks, Bucks Beauties, together with many other Historical, Scientific & Classical Works as will be more amply detailed in printed Catalogues.

Bombay, November 20th 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

On Saturday the 23d Instant

THE FOLLOWING.

FLOWERED Leno, Europe and China Piece Goods, a Variety, several useful Articles of Furniture.

A Double Barreled Gun, by Joseph Manton.

A Do. do. do. by Nock.

A few pair of Holster Pistols in Bags by Parker.

AT NOON.

A Chariot and pair of Horses.

N. B.—Sale to commence at 11 o Clock.

Bombay November 20th 1822

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION

SOME Excellent Watches, Constructed on the best principals with spare Glasses, two Main Springs, to each, and certificates attached.

MADE BY VULLEMAY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

in

ORDINARY TO THE

KING

KEMPT and Co. respectfully recommend the above Watches to Gentlemen looking out for good time pieces.

Bombay, 20th Nov. 1822.

ENGRAVING

OF THE MOST NOBLE

The Marquis of *HASTINGS,*

FROM A CELEBRATED PAINTING

OF HIS LORDSHIP

In the Artillery Mess Room

AT DUMDUM,

MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO will [illegible]

Subscriptions for the above Engraving taken by permission of General HARDWICKE and officers of the Artillery.

The amount subscription will be 16 Sa. Rs. for each copy, to be executed by P. Lavignhac on the finest thick Vellum Paper; and the size of the plate will be 18 by 13 inches to be ready for delivery, if possible, on new year's day at Calcutta.

Bombay, 14th Nov. 1822.

Passage to London

THE

CUMBRIAN,

BURTHEN PER REGISTER 720 TONS,

BUILT AT THIS PORT,

AND COMMANDED BY

Capt. John Clarkson

LATE OF THE

BOMBAY MERCHANT,

HAS superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively sail on the 1st of December next,

For particulars apply to Captain CLARKSON at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1822.

Blair's BAKERY.

On Monday the 25th day of Nov. Inst.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

TO THE ESTATE OF

Mr. James Blair, Baker,

Deceased,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Eduljee Cursetjee Sons.

ALL those extensive and well known PREMISES, consisting of an upper roomed house; the upper part being a dwelling house, and the lower part with out-houses being the shop, warehouses, godowns and bakehouses in which the business of a baker was conducted by the late JAMES BLAIR in his life time, situated and being within the town walls of Bombay, and fronting Hummum street, having Dean's lane along its east side, and commonly known by the name of BLAIR'S BAKERY: together with all the baking utensils, office, shop and other furniture now employed in the said baking business.

A deposit of Twenty (20) per cent on the amount of the purchase money will be required to be paid by the highest bidder immediately on the premises being knocked down to him.

Other particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

The sale will commence at noon, on the premises.

Bombay 15th Nov. 1822.

Advertisement.

TO BE OPENED

AND EXPOSED FOR SALE

DURING THE WEEK

IN THAT HOUSE IN

RAMPART ROW

NEXT TO THE HOUSE OF

Messrs. Ritchie Stuart & Co.

TWO Elegant Desert Services of Richly cut Glassware with other Articles of Glass ware in Lamps, Wine Glasses &c. a quantity of Hosiery, Richly figured and Plain Sarsnets and Satins, a few Cavalry Saddles, Medicine Chests, Dressing Cases, Hams and Cheese, Smelling Bottles, Patent Medicines and other Goods,

20th November 1822.

A Card.

A. T. Johnes,

A NATIVE OF ITALY

HAS the honor to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he purposes giving instructions in the Italian and French Languages, and will attend at their own houses, those who honor him with their patronage.

For particulars apply at this office.

(2) *Bombay 6th November* 1822.

Hindoostanee.

AND

PERSIAN PUBLICATIONS.

THE following Publications by Dr. Gilchrist lately received from England, are on Sale at Mr. ANDERSON'S Office on very moderate terms.

Baghi Oordoo a translation of the Goolistan, Gooli, Bukawallee, Nusri Benuzeer in Hindostanee Prose, Hydayut ool Islam, a Moosulman's Prayer Book in arabic and Hindoostanee, New Persian Rudiments and Vocabulary, Stranger's East India Guide and English & Hindoostanee Dialogues, all the latest & most improved Editions.—

Bombay, 20th November 1822.

For Freight and Passage.

THE

FINE FAST SAILING SHIP,

PHŒNIX

BURTHEN 589 TONS,

CAPT. A WEYNTON,

WAS positively to sail from England on 1st July, may be expected here in November, and will be positively dispached in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn Esq. Apollo street.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1822.

For Passage to London.

THE FINE NEW SHIP

KING GEORGE THE FOURTH,

BURTHEN 470 TONS,

Captain J. W. Clark,

IS expected to arrive in Bombay about the 15th Proximo, from Calcutta, and having a full Cargo already engaged, will not remain in Bombay more than 15 days.

For terms of Passage apply to *Mr. Saunders*, at the Office of the late *Wm. Milburn, Esq.* where a plan of her accomodation may be seen.

Bombay November 13th 1822.

Advertisement.

A STRONG AND FAST SAILIN

Pleasure Boat,

WHICH HAS LATELY UNDERGONE

THE MOST COMPLETE REPAIR,

IS now for sale at one half her original cost.

The vessel may be seen and particulars known by applying to the Printer.

Bombay, 30th October 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Sale by Auction
AT
Baxter and Company's

TOMORROW AT ELEVEN

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture with a Variety of Vase Lamps and painted Table Shades, Wine, and Beer in bottle.

ALSO

A Bengal built Palenquin made to order of the best materials and a Compact Saddle Horse 4 years old, pleasant in his paces and Sound, the Property of a Gentleman going to Europe.

Bombay, 20th Nov. 1822.

Passage to London.
THE WELL KNOWN SHIP
SARAH,
Captain John Thacker,

IS expected to arrive here in this month, or early in next, and will positively sail again for London on the 15th January 1823.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his office, where a plan of her superior accommodations may be seen.

This ship carries a Surgeon, and was to have left England early in July.

Bombay 8th November 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH *NOVEMBER,* 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council having received the rank of the following Cadets for the Infantry from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors is pleased to post them permanently to Regiments, and assign dates of Commissions to them as follows.

No.	NAMES,	Rank as Ensign,	To what Regt. Appointed
1	Robert Farquhar,	13th Jan. 1822,	3d Regiment N. I.
2 *	Francis Baring Berkley Keene,	16 h ditto,	4th ditto,
3	Thomas Maughan,	18 h ditto,	10th ditto,
4	William Long,	25th Feb. do.	11th ditto,
5	Horatio Forbes,	ditto,	7th ditto,
6	Thomas Edwards Taylor,	ditto,	6 h ditto,
7	Frederick Alexander Arnaud,	ditto,	11th ditto,
8	Francis Nathaniel Burton Tucker,	ditto,	7th ditto,
9	Henry Wood,	ditto,	3d ditto,
10	George Macdonell,	ditto,	6th ditto,
11	William Unvin,	ditto,	Europ. Regiment,
12	Charles Alexander Stewart,	ditto,	8th Regt. N. I.
13	Richard Stark,	ditto,	Europ. Regt.
14	William Scott Adams,	ditto,	5th Regt. N. I.
15	George Stephens Brown,	ditto,	8th ditto.
16	George Huntly Gordon,	ditto,	1st dstto
17	Charles James Fox Pottineer,	27th ditto,	9th ditto,
18	James Greig Mudie,	15 h April,	1st ditto,
19	Robert Webb,	ditto,	9th ditto,
20	Dawson James Powel,	ditto,	5th ditto,
21	John Bowman McKenzie Gillanders,	14th May,	31 ditto.
22	Patrick Theodore French,	25th ditto,	12th ditto,
23	Horatio Nelson Ramsay,	29th ditto,	ditto,
24	John Hallett,	ditto,	2d ditto,
25	Henry John Lamotte,	ditto,	ditto,
26	Edward Skipper,	ditto,	4th ditto,
27	Herbert Jacob,	ditto,	10th ditto,
28	Charles Pavin,	ditto,	4th ditto,
29	Isaac Munt,	ditto,	10th ditto,
30	George Nelson Prior,	ditto,	11th ditto,
31	Charles William Wenn,	ditto,	7th ditto,
32	George James Lloyd,	ditto,	6th ditto,
33	Robert Long,	ditto,	11th ditto,
34	John Burrowes,	ditto,	7th ditto,

The name of Mr. Herbert Jacob, having been omitted in List No. 3 of 1821, from the East India House under date the 31st of May last, published to the army on the 7th instant; and that Gentleman having arrived in the Licensed Ship Bombay Merchant, is placed for the present, below the four other cadets Passengers by that Ship, until his rank can be adjusted.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. James Fox Pottinger, as a Cadet on this establishment from the 11th ultimo, and promote him to Ensign; his date of rank to be settled hereafter; in conformity with the Hon'ble Court's Commands dated 27th February 1822, published to the army on the 15th June last.

The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Governor in Council is pleased to assign Commissions to them, severally from the dates opposite their respectives names.

Medical Establishment.

Andrew Mackel',—Date of rank 25th February 1822.
John Harrison,—Date of rank 25 h May 1122,
John MacMorris, Ditto Ditto.
Jeffery Amherst Sinclair, Ditto, Ditto.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to extend the allowance for Office Rent in Garrison, granted by the General Order of 20th of September last, to Paymasters of His Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Superintending Surgeon Robt. Eckford, agreeably to the Regulations, a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health.

* Not arrived, reported on his Passage from Bengal.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY.

Friday 15th November. 1822.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

The Ensigns permanently posted to Regiments in the Government Order of the 12th Instant, are appointed to Battalions as follows.

1st or Gr. Regiment N. I.
Ensign No. 16 George H. Gordon, ...2d Bat.
" " 18 James G. Mudie, ...2d do.

2d Regiment N. I.
Ensign No. 24 John Hallet, ... 1st Bat.
" " 25 Henry J. Lamotte, ... 2d do.

3d Regiment N, I,
Ensign No. 1 Robert Farquhar, ...1st Bat.
" " 9 Henry Wood, ... 2d do.
" " 21 John B. McGillanders, ... 1st do.

4th Regiment N. I.
Ensign No. 2 Francis B. B Keene, ...1st Bat.
" " 26 Edward Skipper, ...2d do.
" " 28 Charles Pavin, ...1st do.

5th Regiment N. I.
Ensign No. 14 William S. Adams, ... 1st Bat.
" " 20 Dawson J. Powel, ...2d do.

6th Regiment N. I,
Ensign No. 6 Thomas E. Taylor, ...1st do.
" " 10 George Macdonell, ...2d do.
" " 32 George J. Lloyd, ...1st do.

7th Regiment N. I.
Ensign No. 5 Horatio Forbes, ...2d Bat.
" " 8 Francis N B. Tucker, ...1st do.
" " 31 Charles W. Wenn, ...1st do.
" " 34 John Burrowes, ...2d do.

8th Regiment N. I.
Ensign No. 12 Charles A Stewart, ...1st Bat.
" " 15 George S. Browne, ...2d do.

9th Regiment N. I.
Ensign No. 17 Chars J. F. Pottenger....2d Bat.
" " 19 Robert Webb.....1st do.

10th Regiment N. I.
Ensign No. 3 Thomas Maughan,.....1st Bat.
" " 27 Herbert Jacob,.....2d do.
" " 29 Isaac Munt,.....1st do.

11th Regiment N. I.
Ensign No. 4 William Long,.....1st Ba
" " 7 Frederick A. Arnaud.....1st do.
" " 30 George N. Prior,.....2d do.
" " 33 Robert Long,.....1st do.

12th Regiment N. I.
Ensign No. 22 Patrick Theodore French, . . 2d Bat.
" " 28 Horatio N. Ramsay, ...2d do.

The above Officers will join their respective Batalions forthwith, and the Quarter Master General's Department will be pleased to provide a passage for such as may require one.

W. P. TUCKKER.
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Monday 11th Nov. 1822

By the Hon. the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE 8th NOVEMBER, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts from the Hon'ble Courts General Letter dated 5th June last, and from their separate letter of the same date.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court dated 5th June 1822.

2 We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment; viz
Captain John Hawkins
" Richard Thomas,
Lieutenant Robert Mignan,

3d Captain Joseph Brown of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Companys Ships of next season 1822, | 23.

4th We have permitted Surgeon James Mitchell, lately belonging to your Establishment, to reire from the Company's Service from the 2d January. 1822

Extract from the separate letter from the Hon'ble Court dated 5th June 1822.

2d We have permitted the undermantioned Officers of your Establishment to remain a further time in England viz
Captain Michael Lionel Gallway until the departure for your Presidency of the first Companys Ships of next season 1822, | 23. and Lieutenant Rober Webb Smith untill the month of September next.

3d We have permitted Mr. William Weir, late an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, to resign the Companys Service from the 3d January 1821.

4th Lieutenant Robert Pouget has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

5th We have permitted Mr. Jeffery Amherst Sinclair to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, his rank will be settled at a future time.

The following promotion is made in the 3d Regiment N. I.

Ensign Charles De. B. Prescott to be Lieutenant vice Conyngham deceased—Date of rank 24 h Oc 1822

The following Cadets and Assistant Surgeons having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship James Sibbald on the 4th instant, and produced the usual Certificates and Covenants of their appointments to this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date.--The Cadets for the Infantry are promoted to Ensigns.

Infantry	*Infantry*
Messrs. John Burrows	Messrs. Charles Wm. Wenn
" Isaac Munt	" George Nelson Prior
" Robert Long	" Charles Pavin
" George James Lloyd	

Medical Establishment Mr. Jeffrey Amherst Sinclair.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. FARISH Sec. to Gov,

By the Commander in Chief,

No. 1. His Majestys 20th Regt. will detach a Captain to the Southern Concan to have charge of such sick Soldiers of His Majestys Regiments as may be sent there for a change of climate during the present season, instead of a Subaltern as directed by the orders of the 6th instant.

2. Captain Harvey of the 2d Batt. 7th Regt. N. I. now at the Presidency, is directed to join his Batt. without delay. The Quarter Master General's Department to provide that Officer, and likewise Captain Snodgrass Assist. Commissary General with a passage to Tancaria Bunder, and Lieut. Lyons of the 1st Troop of Horse Artillery with one to Panwell.

3. The Unfits of Native Battalions as they arrive at the Presidency this Season, are to be attached to the 1st or Marine Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. until they are disposed of by the orders of Government.

4. Lieutenant Burnett of the Bombay European Regt. has leave to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account until the end of December.

5. Lieutenant Meldrum of the 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N. I. having been reported sick, has leave to continue at the Presidency to the end of the month.

Head Quarters Bombay, Tuesday 12th Nov. 1822.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle 1st November, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Gibbon, Assistant Commissary General, to take charge of the duties of the Military Paymaster at the Presidency during the time of Major Kinnersleys trial by Court Martial, or until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. Major General L. Smith, C. B. will be pleased to order the Details of Native Cavalry now with the Honorable the Governor in the Deccan, and with his Excellency the Commander in Chief at the Presidency from the 2d Regiment in Guzeraut, to be relieved by Details from the 3d Regiment at Poonah.

2. The Quarter Master General's Department will furnish Captain Morgan of the 4th Regiment N. I. with a passage to Cutch to join that Battalion.

3. Sepoys Pandoo and Umroota Juctub of the 1st Batialion 5th Regiment N. I. having been reported Insane by a Medical Committee are to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.

HeadQuarters: Bombay Wednesday 13th Nov. 1822.

BYTHE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Bombay Castle 11th Nov. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment N. I.

Date of Appointment.

Lieut. Charles Johnson, Interpreter in Mahrattas and Quarter Master to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee also to that Battalion. } 2d Nov. 1822.

2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. F. B. Fortune to be Interpreter in Hindoostance and Quarter Master in succession to Reid appointed Adjutant. } 1d Nov. 1822.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Division Order by the Officer Commanding the Baroda Subsidiary Force dated 18th October, appointing Lieutenant Forbes of the 2d Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment to perform the duties of the Executive Engineers Department at Baroda, during the absence of Lieutenant Slight on Survey duty Kuttawar.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council

(*Signed*) J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

By the Commander in Chief.

1st. When there is no sufficient reason to the contrary from the particular nature of a Sentrys duty—his Box is always to be so placed as that he may pay Compliments, and receive the Relief or Rounds, at one pace immediately before the opening, and standing at his proper front.

2d. When without going off his limited walk, or neglecting other duty, the Sentry nearest to a Guard turning out for Compliment, can do so—He is to act as Fugle Man to that Guard—he himself standing fast, with carried Arms on first perceiving the approach of the person to be saluted—but not presenting till the Guard are ordered to do so, and who are to take the time from him, and the same on coming to the Shoulder, and he is to remain standing in that position till the Guard lodges, or piles Arms, when he is to recommence his walk.

3d. The present practice in some Native Battalions of Sentries *halting* before coming to the right about at the limit if their walk is to be discontinued— as not only fatiguing to the Soldier but taking up his attention from more material matter.

Calcutta.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA;

16TH OCTOBER, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial reassembled at Fort William on Tuesday the 3d September 1822, of which Lieutenant Colonel M. Shawe, C. B. His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is President, Captain Theodore Lyons, of the Artillery Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

" I charge Capt. Theodore Lyons of Artillery with behaving in a scandalous infamous manner, unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman in the following instances.

1st. " For having addressed three Letters (dated June 5th, 15, and July 1st. 1821) to Mr. Attorney Smoult, of an abject and highly degrading nature.

2d. " For having most shamefully broken his word repeatedly pledged in the above mentioned Letters in most solemn and unqualified terms.

2d. " For having on or about the 14th day of November, 1816, granted a Draft to Capt. Scott of Artillery for one Hundred Pounds (in Payment of a loan to that Amount) on his Brother in England on whom it would appear that he had not authority to draw; as the Bill when presented was protested, with a remark to that effect.

4th. " For shamefully evading Payment of the aforementioned debt since Capt. Scott's return to this country from furlough in August last.

5th " For obtaining on false pretences from I. O'B. Tandy Esq. in the month of February 1821, two sums of money amounting togather to one thousand seven hundred and fifty Rupees.

6th " For shamefully evading Payment of the above mentioned sum of 1,750 Rupees even to this day, although pledged in the most solemn manner to the repayment of it within two months of the time of receiving it.

7th. " For having shortly previous to the departture for Europe of Mr. Twentyman (Jeweller in the Town of Calcutta) in or about Nov. 1820, granted to the said Mr. Twentyman a Draft on his Brother in England for two Hundred Pounds or upwards, which on presentation was protested and the debt remains unliquidated.

8th " For having on or about the 20th July 1820, given another on his Mother at Lymington in favor of Messrs. Alexander and Co. of Calcutta, for four Hundred Pounds as Payment of a loan, which order was protested on or about the 27th day of April 1821, in due form, and returned to Messrs. Alexander and Co. with a Letter from his (Capt. Lyons's) Brother, stating that had Mrs. Lyons been living she would not have possessed funds to pay the Amount of the Order.

9th " For shamefully evading the Payment of the above Sum, although he had promised to make arrangements for the liquidation thereof in a Letter dated 3d October 1821,

10th. " For having when known to him that Reports were abroad highly prejudicial to his Character, instead of repelling the Charge, tacitly acknowledged Guilt, by writing a letter dated December 10th, 1821, to Major Pollock, entreating him to use his Influence to prevent a public Investigation into his conduct, declaring at the same time (to induce the Officers of the Corps not to proceed to extremities) that he was taking effectual measures it quit the Regiment.

11th. " For remaining in Cantonments upwards of three Weeks after rejoining the Head Quarters of the Regiment, without calling for Enquiry, although perfectly aware that allegations of a most serious nature had been publicly preferred against him by me."

(Signed) J. BRODHURST,

" *Captain, Artillery.*"

Dum-Dum, 17th June, 1822. }

" Additional Charge against Captain Theodore Lyons of Artillery.

" For having in the month of February 1821, obtained from Messrs. Mercer and Co. of Calcutta, an advance of several Thousand Rupees on the faith of an assurance given them that he had authority to draw on his Brother in England, and on whom he did grant bills to the amount of several Hundred Pounds in their favor, which when presented were regularly protested."

(Signed) J. BRODHURST,

" *Captain, Artillery.*"

" *Dum-Dum, July 4*, 1822." }

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—" That the Prisoner Captain Theodore Lyons of the Regiment of Artillery is Guilty on the 1st Count of the Charge.

" That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 2d Count of the Charge.

" That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 3d Count of the Charge.

That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 4th Count of the Charge.

" That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 5th Count of the Charge, the same not having been proved.

" That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 6th Count of the Charge.

" That he (Captain Lyons) is Guilty on the 7th Count of the Charge.

" That he (Captain Lyons) is Guilty on the 8th Count of the Charge.

" That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 9th Count of the Charge.

" That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 10th Count of the Charge.

" That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 11th Count of the Charge.

" That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the Additional Charge exhibited against him."

Sentence.—" The Court have found the Prisoner Captain Theodore Lyons of the Regiment of Artillery, Guilty on the First, Seventh, and Eighths Counts of the Charge, the same being ' Conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman,' but acquit him of ' Scandalous and Infamous Conduct, and do Sentence him to the Dismissed the Service."

Approved,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has refrained from Confirming the Sentence on Captain Lyons, altho' he has approved it. Because, in compliance with the Recommendation of the Court, the grounds of which meet his entire concurrence, he means to apply to Government for a mode of mitigating the Penalty awarded by removing Captain Lyons from the Active Line to the Pension list.

Captain Lyons is released from arrest.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 9th October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions, and Appointment until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known.

30 Foot.

Lieut. William Sullivan to be Captain of a Company without purchase. vice Machell, deceased. 3d Sept. 1822.

Ensign Chas. Deane to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice W. Sullivan promoted ditto.

Chas. Wynne Barrow, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Chas. Deane promoted, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 11th October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Quarter Master Paul of the 8th Regiment has an extension of Leave of Absence for two months and a half from the 14th instant, to enable him to join his Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 12th October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Lieut. Andrews of the 30th Regiment to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent, for two years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

Lieut. Hawkins of the 89th Regt. who came round to this Presidency on duty has permission to visit the Upper Provinces on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for six months from the 15th instant.

Captain Jacob and Lieutenant Stepney of the 65th Regiment are re-attached to do duty with the Details of the 13th and 44th Regiments in Fort William, until further Orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 12th October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Details of the 13th, 38th and 44th Regiments arrived from Madra on the Hon'ble Company's Ship Astell under the Command of Captain Burrowes, 41st Regiment, will with the sanction of Government be disembarked as soon as practicable.

These Men together with Capt. Burrowes when landed, will join Captain Gill's Detachment and do duty with the 17th Regt. in Fort William, until further Orders.

Captain Burrowes will deliver the accounts, &c of his Detachment to the Acting Brigade Major King's Troops.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 14th October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Child of the 24th Regiment having performed the duty upon which he was detached from Fort William, he will resume the Charge of the Invalids of the 87th Regiment now at the Presidency.

Ensign Poole of the 24th, at present doing duty with the Invalids of the 87th, will place himself under the Orders of the Officer Commanding the 17th Regiment for the purpose of being employed with the Detachments of the 13th and 44th Regiments.

To the Details of the two above Corps Lieutenant Cox of the 87th, is likewise attached until further Orders. He will accordingly report himself to Colonel Edwards.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters. Calcutta; 15th October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointment.

Royals.

Cancels the Appointment of Hospital Assistant H. W. Poysey. — Hospital Assistant George Osborne to be Asst. Surg. vice Bolton, deceased, 29th November, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 20TH NOVEMBER 1822.

On exploring the Columns of the latest English papers which have reached our hands, we confess to have found the sentiments of the Morning Chronicle more in accordance with our notions of unveiled liberality, and landable independence than any of it's Cotemporary prints.

The sentiments to which we allude, are those to the long pending, but now recently adjusted, differences, between the Courts of Petersburgh and Constantinople. The extent of the trembling Interest which the contemplation of such an awful contest had inspired, has never, perhaps, been equalled in the postdiluvian World.—Two Isolated nations, might have declared themselves into Belligerent aspects, with respect to each other, and not as much as excite the curiosity of distant powers; but the prospest of a war in which 200 Millions of Christians of all nations and climes were engaged, was a picture, at once the most momentous and awful. The veryest unletter'd Christian must have heard of the sacrifices which his ancestral Monarchs' jointly and severally, made in their crusading expeditions, and it cannot be doubted that the omnium of Christendom from outlet to outlet, have hailed the late opening as a prelude to the restoration of their Greek brethren to their aboriginal rights of which they have long been barbarously despoiled by the base scoffers and persecutors of Christianity.

The wonder surely is, why England; the powerful Patroness, and supporter of universal justice; should have contributed her mite towards protecting the Porte from the uplifted arm of justly merited vengeance! but that the pious Louis and the Apostolic Joseph should join their endeavours in the formation of a tripod, upon which the "Commander of the faithful" can issue his cruel firmans with perfect security, is still more astounding.

Upon this holy tripod, the Sultan of 10,000 Wives, may issue his decrees for the banishment of his Christian male Subjects, for the Confiscation of their properties, for the sale, as Slaves, of their Wives and Daughters, and for the strangulation or decapitation of their Clergy, the Patriarchal followers and disciples of our blessed Redeemer!!!

Let us look back for a moment upon the expensive endeavours which the abolition of the Slave trade has cost England. Nay has she not threatened hostilities towards such foreign nations, as manifested even tardiness, in their compliances with that humane measure? and yet, it is a well attested truth, that the trafic in slaves was not inhuman in all it's stages, for how many instances are adducible, in proof of the fact, that the conditions of the Siéra Leonian, the Ethiopian, and the Guinea negroes have been so much improved, that the Captive himself has acknowledged his state of slavery as the greatest blessing and mercy that could have befallen him.—But on turning our eyes from this view of the subject and directing them towards the scenes which now present themselves; when we contemplate that the male descendants of the noble, the wise, the pious, and the learned in antiquity, are now in the 19th century, driven from the land of their Father's, and their dearest earthly ties ruthlessly violated and enslaved, by the sanguinary descendants of the "Caliph Omar" of execrable memory—the mind becomes stupefied with the most bewildering and paralizing melancholy.

A royal salute was fired on Saturday Morning last on occasion of another Ship of 46 guns for His Majesty's Navy quitting her native Port. This Ship is highly demonstrative of the skill of our builder.—She received the name of the Madagascar from Captain Meriton Superintendent of the Hon'ble Cos. Marine, and glided out of dockin stately pride, to the embracesof her new and proper element.

The Lord Castlereagh Capt., Durant, for London sailed on Saturday the 16th Inst.

The Cumbrian, Capt. John Clarkson, will be the next opportunity. She sails for London, we understand, on the 1st. of December.

AMATEUR THEATRE.

On Saturday night last, we had the pleasure of seeing our little Theatre a-

gain opened by the Amateurs, for the performance of the mountaineers, and Bombastes Furioso.

In "Octovian" we were happy to recognize an old favorite, and one who would do credit to the part on any boards. He appears to possess in an eminent degree the three powers, "Deportment, Voice, and Eye;" and in "pathos" he greatly excels:

"*My strings are cracked already*" in the cave scene was given with all the eloquence of despair, and quite electrified the Audience. We caution him however, against the modern stagestrick, of continually beating a tattoo upon his breast, as a preparative to some start or burst of passion, this weakens the "scenic illussions," and ought to be condemned although sanctioned by the first performer on the English stage. We had likewise fault to find with his dress, which was not uniform: his *nether* garments were indeed in character, but we could gladly have dispenced with the *ap-pall-ing* mantle which became not the handsome representative of Octavian and formed an anomaly in the appearance of the "ragged ambassador, from the four footed inhabitants of the Siena de Ronda".

Bulcasen Muley was well dressed and made the most of his character: his action ('*manual*') was graceful and correct, but his feet appeared to wage an incessant and destructive war (which we could not pronounce to be "just and necessary") with the nap of the greeu cloth.

Virolet played as usual creditably and with a gentlemanly ease, his voice however requires further modulation.

In Ganem we were happy to discover a most promising performer who appeared quite aufait and to posses a perfect knowledge of the stage.

Kilmallock and Roque were both very good, the former had a pure *Milesian*, brogue.

Our old friend Lopè Tocho was as excellent and entertaining as ever.

Zorayda looked the character well with a stile truly feminine, she promises highly, but we were not pleased with her dress. One pair of breeches we judge sufficient for any woman to wear. We confess ourselves disappointed that the deserved favorite Floranthe did not seem at home in this charactar: her *disguise* was too masculine.

Agnes looked beautiful, and gave great interest to her part but her happy, tawny moor "Sadi" was not uniformly *happy* in the conception of his.

"The interlude of the mail coach adventures kept up the humour of the evening; was given with good and very entertaining effect, and called forth a well merited meed of applause.

The Burletta of Bombastes Furioso was the *Farce* which ended the evenings amusement. The "King," appeared a striking imitation of Liston. Fusbos confirmed us in the good opinion we had formed of *Ganem*.

Bombastes with his drum and fife made much noise. Distaffina's excellent performance and her "best proof Hodges" gave *spirit* and life to the whole; and the curtain dropped amidst the customary plaudits.

We were disappointed in observing there were so many absentees from both before and behind the lamps, a proof we fear that amusements requiring much exertion, cannot be long sustained with an equal vigor in this enervating climate.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. Lieut. N. Clark, 7th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. I. P. Reach.
Captain Thomas Remons, Engineers.
Lieut. T. B. Fortune, 2d | 6th Regt. N. I.
Capt. George Edsall, 1st Ex. Bat.
Lieut. J. T. Leslie, H. Artillery.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign R. W. Honner, 2d | 2d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. George Rose Lyons, H. Artillery.
Capt. C. W. Elwood, 5th Regt.
Lieut. J. M. Shortt, 2d Bat. 7th Regt.
Do. H. N. Corsellis, 2d | 9th Regt.
Ensign R. W. Webb, 2d | 9th Regt.
Capt. J. Snodgrass, 8th Regt..
Capt. J. Morgan, 2d | 4th Regt.
Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, Asst. Commissary.
Capt. H. A. Hervey, 2d | 9th Regt.
Ensign Wm. Campbell, 1st | 9th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 14th The H. C. Cruizer Benares Lieut. C. J. Maillard, from Bassedore, 23rd Oct.
15, Brig Eliza, Peter Bayros from Cochin 3rd Oct
18, The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. H. Wyndham from Calicut, 6th Nov.
19. His M. Sloop Sophia, Geo. French Esq. Commander, from Goa,

PASSENGERS.

Per Benares.—Doctor Riach, Captain Remon.
Do. Sophia, Lieut. Curzen, of H. M. 53rd Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Nov. 16th Ship Lord Castlereagh, J. K. Durant, to London.

PASSENGERS.

By Lord Castlereagh.—Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Babington, Miss Proud, Doctor Eckford, Doctor Daw, Captain Elwood, Lieut. Forbes, Lieut. Ottey, Lieut. Justice, Children, Miss Lucy Henderson Dunstervillie, Master R. Buchanan, Do. S. Babington.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Cumbrian, for London.
Khulely, for Bussorah.
Kusrovey, for do.
Brig Guide, for Calcutta.
French—Ship Verginie, for Mauritius.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 18. Brig Ceneus. P. Butler, from the Coast of Pedier 2d Oct.
Oct. 20. H. C. ship Dorsetshire S. Syde, from London 12th June.

The Dorsetshire parted company with the Warren Hastings, on the 8th July in lat. 10 7 N long 24. 13. W. and Winchelsea on the 14 h Aug in lat. 30 S. long. 18 W. having H. M 44th Regt. on board.

List of Passengers per H. C. ship Dorsetshire, from London 12th June—Colonel McLaine, H. M. 14th Regt. Foot; Major Halford, and Captain Gordon, 59th ditto; Captain Goate. 87th ditto; Lieut. Kelly, 59th ditto; Lieut. Maxwell, 11th Light Dragoons; Ensigns Ormsby and Onail, 14th Regt. Foot; Ensigns Pitman, MeGregor, Clarke, Jones and Coate, 59th do.; Ensigns Mends and Harris, 87th ditto; Assist. Surgeon Heele, 11th Light Dragoons; Assist. Surg. Thompson, 38th Regt. Foot; 307 Men, 39 Women and 35 Children of the above Regiment; Mrs. Captain Goate; Two Misses Burney; Lieut. Richard Burne, N. I.; Mr. Charles Hastie, Merchant.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 18 Ship Adrian, H. Horn, for London. Ship Bombay Merchant, Jas. Hill, for Bombay and Persian Gulph.

Oct. 22 Ship Ganges, W. H. Biden, for London via Isle of France.

Vessels gone to sea. Oct. 22. Felicitas.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour. Oct. 22.

H. C. ship Astell and Neptune.
At Kedgere. (None)
At the New Anchorage. H. C. ships Prince Rege and Dorsetshire.

PENANG SHIPPING.

Arrivals. September 10.—Ship MINSTREL, W. Barnes, from Singapore 4th September.
September 10, Ship SAMDANNY, Appakem, from Tranquebar 25th August.
Passengers per Ship SAMDANNY, Captain Harris, Messrs. Van Der Linden, and Mr. Duc.
September 14, Ship ANNE, R. A. Gibson, from Singapore 1st September Malacca 16th ditto.
Ditto 14, Ship ISABELLA, ROBERTSON, G. G. Mitchell, from Calcutta 11th August, and the Pilot 20th ditto.
Ditto 16, Brig Minerva, J. Russel, from ditto 24th August, and the Pilot 1st September.
Passengers per Ship ANNE, W. Anderson, Esq. A. Guthrie Esq. and 4 Children of the late Dr. Milne.
Per Ship ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Mrs. Mitchell.
Per brig. MINERVA, Mr. R. Locker, Hon. Comp. Marine.
DEPARTURES. September 7, H. C. Ship LONDON, J. B. Sotheby, Esq. Captain, for China.
Ship WELLINGTON, G. Maxwell, for Malacca Singapore and Batavia.
September, 11, Brig GOVERNOR PHILLIPS, T. L. Maingy, for Calcutta.
Ditto 13, H. C. Ship EARL OF BALCARRAS, P. Cameron, Esq. Captain, for China.
Ditto 14, Ship FALCON, Wm. Ashton, for Boston.
Brig PALLAS, Wm. Holmes, Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th Instant, At S. Thomas's Church, by the Rev H. Davies, Mr. George O borne, to Jane Fourth, Daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hudden.

On Monday the 11th Inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the venerable the Archdeacon, Miss Paulina Jane Prendergast, 2d daughter of G. L Prendergast Esq: Member of Council, to I. H. Farquharson Esq. of the Civil Service.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday the 9th November, the lady of Captain R. Morgan, H. C. Marine, of a Daughter.

At the Retreat on the 8th Instant, the Lady of D. Malcolm Esq, of a Son.

Yesterday Evening, Friday the 15th instant, Mrs. Richard Beck, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 6th Inst. at Baroda, Alexander, the second son of Captain Charles Whitehill, aged 4 years and 2 months.

On the 29th May last in Kent, at Hall place School, James Fallon, third son of the late Lieut. Col. Fallon, of B. N. I.

At Ryepoor on the 27th October, Catherine Flora the infant daughter of Lieut. Colonel Vans Agnew, C. B. aged twenty months.

On the 12th Inst. at Soulapore Capt. T. Hall of H. M. 67th Regt.

At the same place, on the 13th Instant, Quarter Master Gormley of the same Corps.

Europe.

MARRIAGE.

At Liverpool Lieut. Holden Dunbabin, of the 11th Regt. B. N. I. to Miss Knowles.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,—OCT. 3, 1822.

Mr. R. C. Plowden, 5th Agent for the Division of Hidgelee, and Collector of Land Revenue at Do.

Mr. W. H. Benson, Assistant to the Mofussil Special Commission, Acting under the Provisions of Regulation I, 1821.

OCTOBER 10, 1822.

Mr. H. Ricketts, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT,—OCT. 10, 1822.

Mr. Welby Jackson, an Assistant to the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 17th OCT. 1822.

Mr. J. R. Best, an Assistant, to the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

FORT WILLIAM.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

OCT. 18, 1822.

Mr. Peniston Lamb, Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Departments.

Postrait of Lord Hastings. Mr. SAVIGNHAC has circulared proposals for publishing a Print of the Marquis of HASTINGS, taken from the excellent half-length Portrait, painted by Mr. CHINNERY, for the Artillery Mess Room at Dum Dum, and well calculated to extend the fame of that distinguished Artist. The Engraving will be eighteen inches by thirteen, and is expected to be completed by new Year's Day. We have seen the reduced drawing, a fac-simile of which will be transferred to the copper, and the likeness is admirably preserved. The Subscribers will not only receive a highly meritorious specimen of art, but a striking remembrance of the illustrious personage who has so long administered the affairs of British India.

Govt. Gazt. Oct. 24.

MURDER OF MR. IMLACH.—In addition to the particulars already published respecting the murderous attack on the boat of Mr. Imlach, we insert below a detail of all that can be collected respecting this diabolical affair by one who has taken some pains to investigate it :—

"I have endeavoured to comprehend and imbody all the particulars, yet there are still some on which I am not sufficiently informed. Enough however is known to convince me that Imlach's death was not the effect of *accident*, but the result of a deeply laid and desperately executed plot. The conspirators were, I have no doubt, very correctly informed of all Mr. Imlach's movements in Calcutta, either by corrupting his servants, or by means of some secret agent employed by themselves. They knew the time *when* he quitted the Presidency,—by what conveyance he went—the number of his attendants—and whether or not any of the latter were armed. I saw Mr. Imlach on Saturday evening, the 12th, and he then said his intention was to attend the Supreme Court on Monday morning, to transact some law business, and, that done, immediately afterwards to embark for Moisgunge. I should suppose he did so, as by the evening of the 15th, he was near Sooksaugor, the place where he was so attrociously attacked.

"From the statements of Sheik Buxoo, and Khoda Buxsh, two of Mr. Imlach's servants, who escaped by swimming, it appears that about seven o'clock in the evening of the 15th, when nean the village of Mendia, a place of little note, situated a little below Sooksaugor, a bote came hastily up and almost immediately ran along side the Paunsway, in which Mr. Imlach was, and boarded her. The aggressors who were armed with bludgeons, or short sticks, &c. commenced a furious and instantaneous attack on the servants, who it is reasonable to conclude, from the known character and disposition of servants in his country, would, on the very first view of their calamity, be confused and terror-struck. The number of the assailants, as stated by the two servants, was twenty-five; but when we recollect that Tuesday evening was rainy, and at seven o'clock extremely dark, it is scarcely probable that in the midst of that dread and confusion which is ever more or less general during a nocturnal attack, and with little chance of escape from a violent death, eitheir Buxoo or Khodah Buxsh should have possessed sufficient energy, hardihood, or presence of mind at the time, to enable them to look on deliberately at these desperadoes for the purpose of counting them.

"This part of the story therefore is at least doubtful, though whether there were 25, or 250, or twice that number, is in my opinion of little consequence; as whether few or many, they effected their object. It is not said whether any questions were asked, as to whom the Paunsway belonged, or who was in it, which, in common cases, when we are in search of a person, is usual and customary; but without any sort of conference or any shew of uncertainty, the assailants suddenly and fearlessely pulled alongside, boarded the Paunsway, and by simultaneously jumping on the side of the boat, swamped her. Most probably, as the evening was wet, Mr. Imlach was under the chopper; and if he was, while the water was rushing in could not extricate himself; but the servants know nothing of this, nor do they say what became of him, or indeed whether they saw him at all, ther during the attack or at any time afterwards. The aggressors, it appears, made no attempt to plunder; nor did any conveasation pass, or any part of their conduct indicate such a design; but they called out to each other to strike at and prevent the escape of any one, meaning thereby not only to destroy Mr. Imlach, but the servants also, as the escape of any of them might lead to a discovery.

"Mr. Imlach had with him in Bank Notes the sum of 2,500 Rs. received on the 14th from the house of Palmer and Co. yet as no search was commenced, or any manifestation given of such an intent, the object of the attack could not have been plunder. Revenge however is a powerful passion, and when strongly excited, who cantell when it will stop or what will be the consequences. The Malays will run a-Muck; the Africans will years after an outrage avenge themselves. The Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese are more prompt in their measures, and so are the French and some other nations; yet *all* are vindictive.

"The nativas of Bengal, though supple and accommodating are nevertheless sensible of injuries; and, if opportunity serves will have their revenge; and it is to this ungovernable spirit of frantic vindictiveness that I assribe the death of Mr. Imlach. It is well known, not only at Moisgunge but at the Sudder station and at every place in the vicinity of Nuddea, that between Mr. Imlach and a man of some influence and possessed of property as well as power, a deadly hatred existed: their disputes were of long standing, and arose, as I am informed, from a clashing of interests. Indigo manufacturers are seldom at peace; and some, I am obliged to say, by incroahments and unjustifiable conduct in various ways, have themselves to thank for it. His adversary had been harshly treated; he had appealed to the courts of justice, where after a lapse of time—he gained no redress"******* *Oct. 22, 1822.*

Bengal Hurkaru, October 24.

Late Mr. Imlach.—The body of the late Mr. Imlach, who lost his life in the manner fully described in our paper of Thursday, has been found, we understand, a little above Hooghley. Subsequent accounts prove that the story told by the servants, who say they escaped by swimming, is entirely false; as all the servants, as well as the Dandees and Manjie are safe on shore,, no one being lost but Mr. Imlach himself, Another inaccuracy which we may as well correct, is, that he had no money with him, as supposed; for he had dispatched it by another conveyance.

Finale of Doorga—The immense congregation that assembled, yesterday (Friday) evening, at the Custom House wharf, to witness the finale of Doorga, were suddenly thrown into consternation by the appearance of a Fire Engine, proceeding towards the premises of Mr. Udny, attended by the cry of Fire! Fire! however, on reaching the spot they found it has been got under, by the active exertions of a few Bihishtees, without any thing of value being materially damaged.—*Hurkaru.*

Calcutta Journal, Oct. 28.

Madras.

NOVEMBER 4th 1822.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 10d. per. Madras Rupee
at 90 day's sight 1s. 11d. per do.
at 6 month-' sight 2s. per do.
} nominal.

On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper.—Remittable 22½ to 23 per cent. pm.
Unremittable 16½ to 17""

The Ship *Liverpool*, Captain Green from the Isle of France the 1st ultimo arrived on Sunday evening.

PASSENGER.—Captain Grant Capt. Jackson, Lieut. Smith, Doctor Martin, and Mr, Rankin.

The Ship *La Belle Alliance*, Capt. Rolfe, was at the Isle of France when the *Liverpool* sailed—The *James Sibbald* from England the 24th of June is also reported to have arrived at the Isle of France; but no news of particular public importance had transpired.

Yesterday forenoon, Mr. Macalister landed at the Jetty under the customary honors.

We are concerned to state that the Infant Son of Mr. Macalister, died at Sea during the Voyage.

[*Government Gazette*,—*Nov.* 5.

Penng.

"The Embassy to Siam has been but poorly received: two Guilt Boats only were sent for Dr. Crawford, while 20 were sent for the Cochin China Ambassador, who arrived there about the same time. The Siamesse are highly offended with some of the English Gentlemen for taking drawings of their public buildings, &c. By the last accounts they were not allowed to go about in the town or on the river. It is expected the JOHN ADAMS will not get out of their river till October, and she is not allowed to trade. Mr. T. Tayson has returned from Java to Malacca and got it made a free Port or nearly so. The Datch only paying one per cent Import, and half per cent. Export. Strangers double those duties, and the Natives from Java and Siam free of all duties. Mr. Tayson did not land at Sincapore tho' there two days in the ALMORAH.—Our Trade has been greatly injured this year owing to the Bombay Indiamen being ordered to pass us, and the Company lose their duties.

Ap. to the Mad. Cour. Nov. 5.

English News.

THE MORNING CHRONICIE.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1822.

We learn from an authority on which we can place the fullest reliance, that the exertion of the Austrian, French, and English Ministers at Constantinople, have at length been crowned with a success at which they themselves are surprised, and that Commissaries have been sent to every part of the Turkish army, ordering the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia. This result was absolutely despaired of, when the Turkish Ultimatum in February was sent off. War was then considered by the Negociators themselves as inevitable, but they now consider every thing as settled between Russia and Turkey.

The obstacles in the way of the *extermination* of the Greeks, which *The Courier* some months ago considered so desirable an object, are thus, by the friendly aid of legitimacy, supposed to be in a great measure removed. The Turks have now at least their hands free, and could they only obtain the mastery at sea, which the English Government will no doubt do all that it can to give them, they might be enabled to perfect, throughout the Archipelago at least, the work which they so happily began at Scio. Providence has, however, to a certain extent, favoured the destinies of the human race in having tempted the Government the most opposed to the improvement of mankind, to waste its resources in a made war against revolutionary France, whereby it has it no longer in its power to enter on expensive crusades; and though English governors, English agents, and English inventions and contrivances may be at the command of the Turks, the days are gone by for affording them a more effective assistance. Ministers may do enough to cover the whole nation with eternal disgrace, but it may be questioned whether, after all, they will be able to effect the extermination of the indigenous population of Turkey.

That the Holy Alliance should look with indifference on the scenes of carnage in the East, is natural enough. What is there in the world in which they can feel any interest but their own miserable selves? Reared in ignorance of all the sympathies of our nature, strangers to the wholsome conflicts by which the better part of man can alone receive its development—they have no feeling but for the incense which is perpetually offered up to them, and no thought but of how they shall ensure to themselves the continuance of it. Hence the violence offered to any of their number (the assassination of the Duke of BERRI, for instance, and God forbid that we should not hold it in abhorence) ought, they think, to be for ever present to the minds of men as the greatest of all possible calamities; while the massacre of a whole population, the carrying off wives and children into captivity in a stange land, are to them objects of no moment, hardly worthy of regard. Why should we wonder that these beings should prefer the heartless, though the only enjoyments with which they are acquainted, to the happiness of millions of men, or that they should consider no sacrifice too costly for the Moloch which they have set up.

Still, with every allowance for the strength of the feeling of ALEXANDER for his Brother Legitimates, there are circumstances in the case of Russia, which give to the whole affair a peculiar interest. Here we have not merely the sacrifice of millions, but the sacrifice of Russian grandeur at the shrine of legitimacy. He has determined to abandon the Greeks, and leave the Cross to be trampled on by Infidels' rather than endanger the Holy Alliance, of which he was once the founder and is now the dupe. An opportunity had offered, which CATHERINE had sighed for in vain, when all Europe united could not have hindered him from being the Sovereign of Constantinople, and Restorer of the Empire of the East. Let us not undervalue the sacrifice he has made. It is not merely that he declines to be the successor of CONSTANTINE, and to annex to his empire the regions most celebrated in history. It is not the dominion only of a vast territory he rejects, but the land and the soil with all their actual and possible improvements. For if the Turks had been driven out of Europe their lands must have been forfeited to the Russian Government, and, by right of conquest, might have been justly parcelled out among his Nobles and Military Officers. Such a splendid prize has not been within the grasp of any Sovereign—such solid advantages have not been within the reach of any people—since the conquest of CORTEZ and PIZARRO. We have no doubt the magnanimity and disinterestedness of ALEXANDER will be praised by every Potentate of Europe who feels desirous but unable to oppose him. And we have as little doubt that his Ambassadors and Agents abroad, who must naturally be unwilling to exchange the luxury and intercourse of civilised life for the train-oil and soup of their own estates, will assure him, in strains of oriental hyperbole, that he is the object of adoration at the Courts, where they have the fortune to reside. But the truth will penetrate even to Moscow, and the rudest of his barbarians discover that their Sovereign might have been Emperor of the East and Master of Constantinople, if he had not listened to the interested adulation of rivals, who hated him while they trembled at his power, but who had neither the means nor the spirit to have checked his progress in the glorious path that Providence had chalked out for him. When Russia has poets, and some day or other we presume she will have authors like other nations, what a theme for her future satirists, that the most powerful of her Monarchs was *diddled* out of an empire by the professions of METTERNICH, the fears of HARDENBERG, the assurances of Lord STRANGFORD, and the eloquence of Lord LONDONDERRY!

JUNE 10TH.

The Speeches delivered in the House of Commons on Friday night, in the Debate on the Irish Constables Bill, do not seem to us (if we may use a homely phrase) to hit the nail on the head.

It is truly observed, in an able and well written article on the state of Ireland in the *Monthly Review* for May last:—

The Proprietors and the Tenantry of Ireland are for the most part distinct people, professing different languages, and enjoying in an unequal degree the advantages of our Constitution. The features of the conquest remain fresh and entire; and the accumulated errors of the policy pursued towards Ireland have had the effect of preserving all the distinctions by which the early inhabitants were divided from the invaders. So powerful has been the mischief, that it has counteracted the influence of time itself; and after the lapse of seven centuries, the native Irish, who may be said to constitute the peasantry, regard the descendants of the English, who may be stated in the gross to fill the ranks of the gentry, with a suspicion and dislike little inferior to such as prevailed at the earliest period of the connection with England.

This description applies to the whole Ireland, with the exception of the Scots colony in the North, which has always kept itself distinct from the rest of the country.

Sir JOHN DAVIES, more than two hundred years ago, complimented the native Irish on the distinguished qualities, both of their bodies and their minds; and every succeeding writer has repeated the encomium. Yet we see the Sandwich Islanders, known only to civilization within these few years, distinguishing themselves by their application to the arts and their

industry, while these highly endowed Irish are still as wild as they were when Sir JOHN DAVIES wrote.

But we apprehend the phenomenon is not confined to Ireland. In several other parts of Europe, the conquered and conquerors live strictly apart in the same country. Livonia, Esthonia, Courland, and the other Baltic provinces of Russia for instance, were conquered by Germans who form the ruling caste, while the mass of the people retain their native languages. These two races entertain for each other the same unconquerable hatred which we witness in Ireland. A sensible writer, in the eleventh number of *The Hermes*, the Edinburgh Review of Germany, has some excel'ent observations respecting the state of their provinces, some of which we shall here quote as peculiarly applicable to the case of Ireland :—

When history informs us, says the Reviewer, that in old times in Germany, England, Denmark, and most other European countries, the great land-owners gave to their poorer countrymen subsistence from their estates in return for labour, that they allowed them dwelling-houses and pieces of land, and demanded from them all the time and the strength which the provision for their own subsistence did not require, that this relation was gradually converted into villenage, that the great Lords sought to perpetuate this state of things by law; though in this series of events there is nothing peculiarly grateful, yet there is nothing that is not natural. Unity of religion, language, manners, customs, form always in such a case a moral bond between the Lords and the Labourers, so that the former never forget that their villains are men, and the latter do not lose all confidence in their Lords. It is otherwise when a conquering people, with another language, another religion, other manners, break into a foreign land, when they forcibly and tyrannically strip the inhabitants of their property, take possession of their estates, and constrain them to become subservient to their conquerors. In such circumstances nothing is more natural than that all mutual confidence between Master and Slave should cease, that violence and contempt on the one part, and hatred and dislike on the other should take possession of all minds, that all moral bands between the two parties should be torn asunder, and that hardly any thing should be done for mutual advantage but what force and malice can respectively extort. If we often see in Germany and Russia that the lord lives with his villains in a sort of patriarchal relation, in which the villain considers his master as his father and guardian, to whom in confidence he express his wishes, and often sees them fulfilled, this relation between lord and vilbain is never witnessed in the Baltic provinces of Russia. The notorious injustice with which the ancestors of the villains were deprived of their properties and their liberties has taken such a deep root in their minds, and has been so propagated from generation to generation, that several centuries have not been able to extirpate the feeling, and that down to this day every villain of these countries considers his master as the robber of his property, who unjustly deprives him of his freedom. However obtuse and stupid these men, in other re-pects, may be, there is yet no one of them who does not brood over this idea. However much some good masters in Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, have exerted themselves to get the better of this disposition in their boors, whatever kindnesses they have heaped on them, and whatever sacrifices they have made, to make their condition, not merely tolerable, but even prosperous and happy; no one ever yet succeeded in gaining the love and attachment of his boors.

The respective Governments to which these provinces have latterly belonged, have always found it necessary to interfere between the ruling caste and the peasantry, to the great dissatisfaction of the former, who, says the Reviewer, "have, with few exceptions, been of opinion, that nothing but inflexible rigour and severe discipline could keep so wicked a race in obedience." Judges have been appointed by the Governments not connected with the ruling caste, who have kept that caste in check, and afforded easy justice to the peasant. Had such an institution as that of an English Magistracy been given to these provinces, we can easily anticipate what the decisions would have been. Pains, however, were taken to give Judges such as the peasantry could have full confidence in, and we are told that they availed themselves of this advantage to good purpose; for the Lords have become tired of a system by which the peasantry were often enabled not merely to obtain redress, but to mortify their pride by getting the laugh against them, so that they have lately been ready to lend themselves to every arrangement of the Government.

If the Aristocracy of these provinces had had the powers of Government in their hands as the Aristocracy of Ireland have, the peasantry instead of being generally rich would have been as miserable as the Irish. What we maintain is, that where there are two races in a country, it never will do to make the one race the judges of the other. The Irish landlords and the Irish peasantry are opposed to each other; and it would be not more difficult to persuade a West Indian negro, that a bench of slave owners would do justice between him and his master, than it would be to persuade Irish peasants to believe that they can have justice from a bench formed from their English task-masters.

Much of what was said by Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Mr. GRANT, Mr. SPRING RICE, &c. involved the supposition that the institutions of England were applicacle to a country in the situation of Ireland. This is what we really cannot see. When the elements are so very different, the results cannot be the same. The land-owners of a country may be allowed to be judges (though we do not like the system in any case) where there is a connection between all classes, and various checks against abuse in feeling and opinion, but they ought never to be allowed to act in any other than a subordinate capacity in a country where they are not homogeneous with the mass of the population.

We dislike, however, the Justice of Peace System with its various tribunals.—We point to Scotland, where Justices of Peace only act in cases of emergency and as aid to preserve the peace, and where the regular civil and criminal business of the country is done by the Sheriffs, who are stipendiary Magistrates.—No man who knows any thing of Scotland, will refuse to allow that justice is administered with much more regularity, much more dispatch, much more mildness and humanity, and infinitely more to the satisfaction of the mass of the people than it is in England. We contend that such institutions as those of Scotland are infinitely more applicable to Ireland than those of England. Let Ireland be divided into suitable districts, and a stipendiary judge be named for each by the Government, a properly qualified gentleman, as little connected as possible with the Aristocracy, and we are persuaded the benefit will soon begin to manifest itself.

But this is expensive, it will be said—"Call a man (says JEREMY BENTHAM) a Justice of Peace and he will serve you for nothing: for in England you have a set of people who are called Justices of Peace, and they serve for nothing. Do they? No more than Job did . . The Country Judices are all Gentlemen; their mess, like the Member of Parliament's, is all sweet without bitter, all power without obligation. What they vouchsafe to do, the country is to think itself obliged to them for; they do just as much as they like, and as they like it, and when they like it. They serve in the country when the hounds are not out, as in Parliament when there is no Opera. They do a world of pleasant business too, besides the drudgery of justice; they tax the country, made the roads good to their houses, and build fine buildings." They payment of proper Magistrates will be found well laid out money.

There was much truth in Mr. PLUNKETT'S observation "that there could not possibly be devised by human ingenuity, a grosser job than that now going on between Grand Juries and the appointment of Constables. Indeed it was impossible that it could be otherwise, when the responsibility was divided between twenty-four Gentlemen, each anxious to shift the responsibility from himself to the shoulders of his neighbour."—Apply this responsibility to Benches of Magistrates. Who would not prefer a single Judge? who in the language of a great writer, "finds nobody on whom he can shift off the odium of an unjust decree—nobody to share with him the weight of the odium—none to help to support him under the apprehension of it, by the encouragement of their countenance."

MASSACRE AT SCIO.

The following letter, dated Smyrna, April 17, contains a more authentic account of this event than has yet appeared:—

"Our last of the 2d conveyed the intelligence of the insurrection at Scio. The most fatal consequences have since ensued to its inhabitants from that unfortunate affair.

The castle remained in possession of the Turks, and on the 11th their grand fleet arrived from Constantinople off the island, under the command of Captain Pacha. Thus powerfully reinforced by troops landed, the Turks rushed on the Greeks in the town, who made but a short and feeble resistance, and the Turks put all the inhabitants whom they found in the houses to the sword, excepting the women and children whom they spared for slaves. The carnage and plunder are described as dreadful, and not a Greek is found remaining in the town of Scio. It is computed that not less than fifteen thousand had already perished, and the Turks were ravaging the neighbouring country: the remains of the Greek force, computed to consist of about fifteen thousand, had collected in a village near the city, where the Turks were preparing to attack them, and it is feared they will share the same fate as those found in the city. The fleet of Pacha consists of six ships of the line, with frigates, corvettes, &c., and transports to the number of upwards of thirty sail, too powerful by far for the united Greeks' naval armaments to attempt to meet them. After reducing Scio, it appears to be the intention of the Pacha to attack Samos, and the other revolted islands, in their turn: and should this take place, it is doubtful if any of them can make an effectual resistance, though they may possibly prolong the struggle. It is considered probable that their vessels may be employed in removing their wealth and families from some of the islands to a place of safety. The other Turkish and Barbary fleet had proceeded to Egypt; but in entering the port of Alexandria, two corvettes foundered, with most of their crews; two were driven ashore, and a large Turkish frigate from Constantinople, was totally wrecked near Rosetta. Their other large ships, it appears, kept at sea. This force was destined to carry large reinforcements of troops from the Pacha of Egypt to the assistance of the Turks at Can-

dia. The engagement between this fleet and the Greeks, on the coast of the Morea, had only been partial, but in which several vessels of the latter were sunk, and others much damaged. The situation of this city contains the same tranquillity and security for all, except the Greek inhabitants, who dare not quit their houses. His Majesty's ship Medina is gone to Salonica for the protection of the British subjects there, in consequence of the recent insurrection in that neighbourhood."

Observer, June 3rd.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPERIMENT.—(*from a new York Paper, of the 9th ult.*(—At the appointed hour yesterday morning, all the arrangements having been completed, the experiment was commenced, which was to test the practicability of hauling up on an inclined plane, upon the plan invented by Commodore RODGERS, a large ship of war. The new frigate *Potomac*, of the class of 44 guns, and weighing, with the apparatus attached to her, about 1600 tons, was the ship with which this interesting and important experiment was to be tried. Though a light wind prevailed the ship was introduced without accident between the ways on which she was to ascend, and at nine o'clock the power of three windlasses, worked by 40 or 50 men each, was applied to the immense floating castle, and she began slowly to ascend. The operation was continued successfully, until the ship was drawn almost out of the water. At this moment, the lashings which connected the block of the centre purchase with the large cable that passed around the ship, fore and aft, and drew her on, parted. This accident, however, had been guarded against, and means taken, in case of such an occurrence, to prevent the ship from running back. The vessel, therefore, remained in her place; but, as it required some hours to repair the damage, the remainder of the operation was deferred until this morning. The experiment has, so far answered the expectations of its friends, and we believe there is no doubt entertained of its complete success. Should their hopes be realized, the invention will be of incalculable advantage to all maritime nations, as it will enable them to preserve a naval force of any magnitude, always in readiness for the time of war without the expense and deterioration which necessarily attend the keeping a greater portion afloat than may be requisite for a time of peace. A large concourse of citizens attended to witness this interesting spectacle; and we are sorry to add, that a young son of Colonel WM. BRENT had his leg broken by the falling cable, when it gave way.

The Police Commissioners of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, have issued a public notice, that in future the inhabitants of that town are to adopt the regulation of the capital, in walking on causeways, of "Keeping their right hands to the wall to prevent their bobbing their noses in each others faces.

[*The Courier. June, 7.*

COMMERCE BETWEEN EUROPE AND CHINA, BY MEANS OF RUSSIA AND THE THE CASPIAN.

EXTRACTED FROM THE SECOND VOLUME OF SIR R. K. PORTER'S TRAVELS IN PERSIA.

On a fair examination of the advantages to both countries (Russia and Persia) by the commercial intercourse between them, the balance on account of pecuniary profit certainly lies on the side of the former, brought into that empire by the imperial marts of Tiflis and Astrachan. Besides this leading step avenues for extending the commerce of Russia on this her great Asiatic frontier seem to be daily opening, by new facilities presenting themselves for transporting merchandise from the shores of the Caspian, into the heart of her territories. Excellent roads are constructing from the point where the Kur ceases to be navigable; and there the goods which have come up from the Caspian, will be disembarked and carried over land to Tiflis; thence conveyed through Imeritia to the navigable port of the River Iron, where adequate vessels will receive and carry them down to the newly established port of Poti, on the South Eastern coast of the Euxine. The passage thence to Odessa, and other depots of the Emperor, is direct; and I need not expatiate on the ease with which the different merchandise maybe spread through various obvious chanels all over Europe. Russia now commands the whole of the North, and the greatest part of the Western shore of the Caspian; and by the judicious management of the Governor General of Georgia, who, within these few months, has entered into a treaty of mutual accommodation with the Chiefs of the Turcoman Tribes possessing the Eastern shores of the Caspain, the imperial caravans, from China, &c. may find a comparatively short road, and the mouths of the Kur, almost parallel with the new acquirements, be the channels of conveyance to the North.

The Morning Chronicle, June 8.

A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF THE LATE MR. FINNERTY.

We mentioned last week but one the death of Mr. Peter Finnerty, 20 years a parliamentary reporter on the establishment of the Morning Chronicle. Mr. Finnerty was the son of a tradesman in the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway, who, with slender means, had reared and educated a numerous family. Mr. F. the eldest son, was in early age cast upon his fortunes in the metropolis of Ireland. Brought up as a printer, he, at the awful crisis of 1798, succeeded Mr. Arthur O'Connor as the printer of the most popular and ably conducted paper which ever appeared in that country—*The Press.* Such a situation naturally brought him into perilous contact with the irritated and coercive government of that day. It was no ordinary predicament in which so young a man, he being then scarcely of age, was placed. Under the process of the laws as then administered in Ireland, he was visited with all the penalties of a vindictive prosecution; and the property of the establishment was ultimately demolished by military force. On his trial he had the honour of being defended by Mr. Curran, (an advocate whose powers rose with the demands of his country for their exertion, and who seemed to have been destined to the great but dangerous distinction of displaying talents in the defence of virtue, commensurate to the wrongs which had called them forth) in one of the most eloquent of his eloquent addresses. In that court he charged the government of that day with a vindictive warfare against the only printer who dared to whisper the liberties of Ireland. Mr. Finnerty was sentenced to a punishment meant to have been ignominious to the criminal, but which, in fact, was only disgraceful to the court which awarded it. He had the honour of being attended by Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and many other public characters. The sentence was executed also under the bayonets of a large military force, but even these could not repress the bursts of popular sympathy which attended the first address he ever made to his suffering countrymen. He passed those dreadful years 1798 and 99 in the prison of Newgate, Dublin, whence, as he has often stated, the guest of his breakfast-table was frequently hurried forth to execution. Such was the persecution with which he had to contend, in consequence of the subversion of his establishment, that he remained for months uniemployed before he could obtain a passport for England! Arrived in London, he entered into an engagement on the press, and commenced parliamentary reporter. A number of years afterwards having professionally attended the court martial which was held at Portsmouth, he became acquainted with Sir Home Popham, and an intimacy commenced which terminated only with that officer's death. When the expedition to Walcheren took place, Mr. Finnerty, at the request of Sir Home, sailed with Captain Bartholomew from Woolwich, for the avowed purpose of writing the history of that expedition. An order from ministers had, however, been circulated through the squadron in the Downs, to send Mr. Finnerty on shore, if found on board the fleet. This order was ineffectual, as Mr. Finnerty, unaware of its existence, had arrived at Walcheren, and on being made acquainted with it, immediately waited upon the naval commander in chief. He was received with the greatest kindness, and, after a delay of some weeks, returned to England in a frigate. Under the irritation of feelings naturally excited by such a strange exercise of authority, he addressed, through the *Chronicle* a letter to a noble member of the administration, who held a conspicuous place in the recent and melancholy history of Ireland, strongly reflecting upon his conduct and character. That noble person (Castlereagh) commenced a prosecution against the publisher of that journal. At Mr. Finnerty's request, however, his own name was given up. He allowed judgment to go by default; but, on being brought up for judgment, he defended the libel on the ground of the provocations which he had received, as well as the truth of his allegations, which he was then prepared with affidavits to sustain. He was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in Lincoln Castle, which was so rigorously carried into effect, that his constitution received a shock from which it never recovered. While in prison, he, (in conjunction with Mr. Drakard, who was confined at the same period for his reprobation of military flogging,) by an appeal to parliament, produced an inquiry, the result of which not only led to a mitigation of his own sufferings, but to the general amelioration of the prison discipline. On his liberation, he resumed his duties with the *Chronicle.* His mind, naturally strong and original, was invigorated by an experience of the world that enabled him,

with no common acuteness, to perceive both the substance and the form of truth, and detect the sophistries of the most specious imposition. He had a natural eloquence of a vivid and masculine character, and his coloquial powers were peculiar and fascinating. But his leading characteristic was an instinctive hatred of oppression, whatever shape it assumed, or by whatever influence it was attemped to be enforced We will mention one instance. In the recent state trials, Mr. Finnerty was the individual who first discovered that the infamous Thomas Reynolds, personally unknown to his brother jurors, was actually a member of the grand jury of the metropolitan county of England. No sooner was the fact ascertained, and pending the trials in Westminster-hall, than he communicated the circumstance to a member of the House of Commons, who, in consequence, made a disclosure, the electric effect of which, upon the house, was only equalled by the indignation which it excited throughout the country. From the original formation of his mind, his unbending devotedness to the interests of his country, and hatred of its oppressors, he had drawn upon himself much political hostility; but for that he was amply compensated by having the good fortune to enjoy the proud distinction of being known to Mr. Fox, Mr. Whitbread, and Sir Samuel Romilly, and of having as his personal and intimate friends, Mr. Curran, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Grattan, as well as some of the most eminent public men now living. Having made this plain and simple statement, we have only to add, that, while the memory of Mr. Finnerty is identified with the history of his country, it will long be cherished by those associates, who, having had the best opportunity of knowing his good qualities, have the most reason to deplore his loss.

The remains of the late Peter Finnerty, Esq., were consigned to the grave on Saturday se'nnight. The place chosen for the interment was St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand. Among the persons who attended to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory, were Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Charles Phillips (the Barrister), and several of his brethren of the public press.

Manchester Guardian, June 1st

WANSTEAD-HOUSE, ESSEX.

The announcement of the sale by auction of the magnificent and costly effects of Wm. Tilney Pole Long Wellesley, Esq. at Wanstead-house, has, within the last month, excited a degree of curiosity scarcely ever paralleled on any similar occasion. The princely splendour of the mansion itself—the superb and matchless elegance of its furniture—the variety and far-famed beauty of its internal decorations—combined with the admirable collection of the works of art, whether of painting or of sculpture, with which it abounds, all tend to place this sale on a scale of grandeur far surpassing any thing of the sort which has ever before been submitted to public inspection, under similar circumstances, in this or any other country.

There are recollections connected with this event which are peculiarly calculated to produce the warmest feelings of sympathy and regret in the public mind. But a comparatively short period has elapsed since this splendid property came into the possession of Miss Long, in right of her father, the late Sir James Tilney Long. After a long minority, during which her father's estate was placed in the management of competent trustees, Miss Long at once burst upon the fashionable horizon as one of the richest heiresses in the kingdom. It is needless to say that, for such a prize, the competitors were as numerous as they were various. Indeed, we believe, that royalty itself did not hesitate to offer its adorations at the golden shrine. It was soon seen, however, that Miss Long, in the choice which she was about to make, was not to be influenced altogether by ambitious views; for, although the gentleman whom she voluntarily made the guardian of her person and her purse was distinguished for the high character of his connections, still he himself did not rank above the dignity of an English gentleman. It was at length understood that Mr. Wm. Wellesley Pole, son of the present Lord Maryborough was the favoured suitor, and preparations for the marriage set all doubts at rest.

The necessary writings were soon completed, and the magnificence of the wedding festival—the incredible richness of the bridal dresses—the matchless brilliancy of the jewels which were displayed on that occasion, were topics of general astonishment.

It is not our intention here to pursue the course of the happy bridegroom through his subsequent headlong career, nor to offer any observations on the follies and unaccountable extravagance by which that career was distinguished: it is sufficient to say, that in a few short years, from being placed on an elevation which was the envy of his companions, and from being put in possession of an income far beyond the wants of the most princely establishment, if conducted with any ordinary prudence, he has been reduced to live upon Mrs. Wellesley's jointure, which, we believe, is seven thousand pounds per ann.—forced to fly his country to avoid the consequences of debt; and, above all exposed to those painful reflections which the contemplation of his wife's participation in his misfortunes must necessarily induce. For the last three years every effort has been made to bring the creditors of Mr. Wellesley to some sort of compromise, and we have been informed that the sale of the effects at Wanstead has been at length, although, reluctantly, determined on, as the only means of adjusting their claims. The greatest part of these individuals, finding they had no other chance for the liquidation of their debts, have come to an agreement to accept their equal proportion of the produce of the sale in discharge of their demands; and trustees have been appointed to see that this arrangement shall be carried into effect to the best advantage.

The Gentleman selected for conducting this extraordinary sale is Mr. Robins, of Warwick-house, Regent-street, whose celebrity as an auctioneer, as well as whose taste and discrimination, peculiarly fits him for such an important task, and whose probity, we may add, fully entitles him to the confidence of his employers and the public. We say the public, because we know, from experience, and every day's observation confirms the fact, that it but too frequently happens, where a sale of property appears to be genuine, that it is in truth made up from the stocks of different contributors, and thus persons are deceived into the purchase of articles which, if they had known the sources from whence they came, it would be their interest to reject.

In the sale of wines we have heard of the grossest deceptions practised in this way. At the sale at Wanstead we have been assured that not a single lot will be put up which is not the property of Mr. Wellesley, and that every thing will be conducted in the fairest and most candid manner, and all will be sold without reserve.

Preparatory to the sale, which, it has been announced, will occupy a space of no less than two and and thirty days, a daily view of the premises and of the property to be sold has been permitted. This view commenced on Wednesday the 22d ult. and was continued till last night. During the whole of this period the approach to the park, from an early hour in the morning to a late hour in the evening, has presented a continued succession of visitors, many of them persons of the highest rank and distinction; and, on some occasions, such has been the crowd, notwithstanding the great extent and numerous apartments of the edifice, that some of the rooms presented rather the appearance of an elegant festival than of an ordinary sale by auction. On Monday, among other distinguished individuals who were present, were her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester, who were attended by Lady Mary Taylor and Lady Thynne. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Mr. Bertram, who has the care and superintendace of the property, and was by him accompanied into every room which contained any objects deserving particular observation. Their Royal Highnesses expressed their admiration of the great elegance and splendour of the scenes presented to their notice, and, in as delicate a manner as possible, intimated their deep regret that a necessity should have arisen for breaking up an establishment, the formation of which must have been a labour of such anxious care as well as immense expense. Mr. Bertram afterwards conducted their Royal Highnesses to a private apartment, where a small but elegant collation, including fruits of the most costly description, which the garden of the house afforded, was prepared for their refreshment. On Tuesday, a spectacle of a most affecting nature was witnessed. Among the thousands who thronged to the house, and who, in their visits, were actuated by various motives, and many of whom, no doubt, had visited the mansion under circumstances of a far different character, one groupe attracted particular notice: it consisted of two ladies and a gentleman. One of the ladies had, from her remarks, evidently had the pleasure of Mrs. Long Wellesley's acquaintance in more prosperous days; and, on entering the drawing-room, which, at the time, was crowded by a mixed assembly, so agonizing were her reflections, on comparing the present with former occurrences under the same roof, that she could no longer sustain herself; and, after uttering an agonizing shriek, she was borne senseless into the air. On recovering, she instantly got into her carriage, and was driven from the park. Indeed, expressions of commiseration and regret were heard from almost all who were not drawn to the spot by feelings of interest.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess of Denmark, Count Molike, the Danish minister, and suite, were among the visitors.

In order to preserve something like regularity in the admission of strangers, none were admitted who had not provided themselves with tickets. The catalogue of the whole property, intended for sale, was divided into three parts, and each part was sold for five shillings. The purchase of one of these parts entitled the buyer to a ticket for the admission of three persons; and, if the

whole three parts were purchased, tickets for nine persons. This expenditure none were heard to lament, as it was amply repaid by the objects of curiosity which were offered to their notice. Each of the parts of the catalogue will also we understand, admit a single person during the continuation of the sale. The shortness of the distance of Wanstead from town—the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded, independent of all other attractions, seemed to have rendered an excursion thither, at this season, particularly desirable; and thus thousands were induced to remain in the neighbourhood the whole day; and, after they had quitted the house, they were seen gypseying in the Park and surrounding forest, enjoying those rural pleasures to which the extremly propitious state of the weather invited them.

It may not be uninteresting to our readears here to give some little account of an estate which has, unfortunately, become an object of such general observation.

The ancient manor of Wanstead, granted, by Edward the Sixth to Robert Lord Rich, was sold by him to the Earl of Leicester, who, in 1578, entertained Queen Elizabeth here for several days, and also solemnized his marriage here with the Countess of Essex. Reverting to the crown, King James gave it to Sir Henry Mildmay, who, having been one of the judges of Charles the First, it was forfeited. Charles the Second gave it to the Duke of York, who sold it to Sir Robert Brooke. Of the representatives of this gentleman it was purchased by Sir Josiah Child, Bart, grandfather to the Earl Tilney; from him it descended to his nephew, the late proprietor.

Sir Josiah Child planted a great number of trees in avenues, leading to the scite of the old mansion. His son Richard, first Earl of Tilney, laid out some extensive grounds in gardens; and, after these were finished, he employed the celebrated Collin Campbell (about 1715) to build the present structure, which is cased with Portland stone, and is upwards of two hundred and sixty feet in length, and seventy feet in depth. It is one of the noblest houses in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any that may be seen in Italy. It consists of two stories, the basement and the state story, and is adorned by a noble portico of six Corinthian pillars. In the tympanum of this portico (which we ascend by a noble double flight of steps) are the arms of the Tilney family; and over the door, which leads into the great hall, is a medallion of the architect. The great hall is fifty-three feet by forty-five. On the ceiling are representations of Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by Kent. In this hall are antique statues of Agrippina and Domitian; four statues of Poetry, Painting, Musick, and Architecture; and four vases. The principal apartments on the left of the hall, in the front line of the mansion, are a dining-room and a drawing-room, each twenty-seven feet square, and a bed-room twenty-four feet by twenty feet, all which, with the adjoining closets, are hung with the choicest pictures. The suite of apartments to the right consists chiefly of a dining-room twenty-five feet square, on the ceiling of which the Seasons are painted; a drawing-room, thirty feet by twenty-five feet, with the story of Jupiter and Semele painted on the cieling, and an elegant chimney-piece in the centre, on which, in white marble, is an eagle taking up a child (the crest of the Tilney family); and a bed-chamber, twenty-five feet by twenty-two feet. The ball-room, seventy five feet by twenty-seven feet extends the whole depth of the house: it is splendidly fitted up with gilt ornaments of all kinds, in the taste of the period when it was built. It is hung with tapestry in two compartments; the subjects are Telemachus and Calypso, and one of the battles of Alexander. The back part contains the following apartments: a bed-chamber, twenty-seven feet by twenty two feet. A dressing-room, twenty-seven by twenty-five feet. An anti-chamber, forty feet by twenty seven feet. A saloon, thirty feet square, in which are antique statues of Apollo, and a statue of Flora, by Wilton. A dining-room, forty feet by twenty-seven feet. A drawing-room, twenty seven feet square. A bed-chamber, twenty-seven feet by twenty-one feet, hung with rich figured velvets; and a dressing-room, twenty-six feet by eighteen feet. Under the great hall is a noble arcade, from which is an entrance to a dining-parlour, forty feet by thirty-five feet, communicating with a breakfast room, thirty-two feet by twenty-five. There are besides these, other apartments upon a scale equally magnificent, and finished in the most appropriate manner In the avenue, leading from the grand front of the house to Laytonstone, is a circular piece of water, which seems equal to the length of the front There are no wings to the house, although they were included in the original design. On each side, as you approach the house, is a marble statue: that on the left, Hercules; that on the other, Omphale; and hence to compensate, as it were, for the defect of wings, obelisks and vases extend alternately to the house. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment, enriched with a bas-relief, and supported by six three-quarter columns. From this front is an easy descent, through a fine vista, to the river Roding, which is formed into canals, and beyond it the walks and wilderness rise up the hill, as they sloped downward before. Highland-house, an elegant seat built of stone, forms a beautiful termination to the vista. Among other decorations of the garden, is a curious grotto. The house was for several years, during the minority of Miss Long, occupied by the emigrants of the Royal House of Bourbon; it was afterwards repaired, and became the residence of its rich heiress, by whom many judicious alterations were made. On her marriage with Mr. Pole, the latter attempted to stop up the general thoroughfare through the park, but being foiled in this by the decision of a Court of law, he obtained an Act of Parliament to alter the direction of the road and paths, which has since been carried into execution. In the park were abundance of deer and some fine timber. It was customary for the public to be admitted to view this seat on Saturday only; and it has been inspected with feelings of delight by travellers from all parts of the world. Mr. Young, in his "Six week's Tour," has the following passage: "Wanstead is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state bed-chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball-room, are superior to any thing of the kind in Haughton, Holkam Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of these houses is superior to this in other particulars; but to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect to elegance of architecture, Wanstead is second to Holkham: what a building would it be were the wings added, according to the first design?" We ought to add, that the ground immediately in front of the grand entrance is tastefully laid out in flower-beds, principally filled with luxuriant rose-trees of every variety. These trees at the present moment are covered with bloom, which afford a lively contrast when compared with the neglected state of the beds themselves. As at present placed, they seem to form a perfect "wilderness of sweets," and fill the surrounding atmosphere with their perfume. They also form a source of no small profit to the gardener on duty, who solemnly announces that these are "forbidden flowers," unless he receives a shilling, for which sum he immediately collects a bonqnet, about half the size of one you would get for the same money in Covent Garden Market. We scarcely grudge the poor fellow this perquisite, as it is probably the last he will be able to obtain in his present master's service.

We understand Mrs. Wellesley is at present residing with her husband in France. The sacrifice which is now made, it is expected, will enable them to return to this country. We belive there are three children isue of the marriage, and his present Majesty is sponsor for the eldest. To an unfortunate passion for that most destructive of all habits gambling, is to be ascribed the wreck of this splendid property.

The Observer. June 9.

THE CELEBRATED RACE-HORSE ECLIPSE.

Of the famous race-horse Eclipse, the performances were of a description that rendered competition useless with the horses of his day; and his pre-eminence was such that he at last was suffered quietly to receive his laurels by walking over the ground, where no rival appeared to dispute his matchless claim.

He was foaled in Sussex, in the stud of the Duke of Cumberland, our late revered King's uncle, and the hero of Culloden; his sire was Mask, his grandsire, Squirt.

This remarkable horse was not without portentous events on the day of his birth, for he was foaled on the very day of the great eclipse of the sun, on the 1st of April 1764, and hence he very naturally acquired his name, which, from this accidental circumstance, is now become in our language almost synonymous to swiftness and speed; as coaches, ships, steamboats, and all other sorts of vehicles, having any distinguishing pretensions to velocity, are all now called Eclipses, arising out of this casual circumstance. After the period of his sale, he was kept chiefly in the neighbourhood of Epsom; and, from some cause or other, not now exactly known, was not brought into public notice till he had attained his fifth year, which, no question, was attended with many advantages to his general strength and the state of his feet; and, for the first time, he was started on the scented turf of Epsom Downs, on May 3, 1769; he was matched against some reputed clever horses—Gower, Chance, Trial, and Plume, were his opponents; and he distanced them every one, winning for his owner a considerable sum of money. John Oakley had the honour of riding him upon this occasion, and in general or perhaps always afterwards, and to whom it is said this generous animal was much attached; but, although this jockey was deemed a skilful and powerful man, yet this brave animal did not require, they tell us, much of the aids of jockeyship, or would permit in any way the use of the whip or spur, or much directing; the sole business of the rider was to keep his seat, and pull

n, the rest was done by the horse. In a race that was expected to be sharply contested at York, O'Kelly placed several persons across the line of the course, beyond the coming-in post, in order that, if he broke away after winning, he might be stopped; but it was a needless precaution; for, after the race was won, he seemed to understand it, and readily obeyed the rein. They relate also an anecdote of this jockey, John Oakley, and of his horse, which we ought not to omit: it was several years afterwards, and that he had done racing, being very decrepit and foundered in his feet, from the joint effects of shoeing and of racing. It being required that he should be conveyed from Epsom to Canons, in Hertfordshire, the seat of his master O'Kelly, a four-wheeled car was made on purpose for him. In this car rode John also, and baited with him at the stopping place on the road; so that, in the words of the poet, he had almost become "cemi-natured with the brave beast."

On this occasion at Epsom, they say, "he was pulled," the whole of the last mile with all the might of his rider, yet he distanced the whole, notwithstanding; since, for certain obvious political reasons, it was not desirable to his owner his prodigious powers should be at once disclosed.

It was after this race that Captain O'Kelly purchased the half of him of Wildman for the sum of 450 guineas; and, after a subsequent race at Winchester, he purchased the remaining half for 1,100 guineas; yet, for all this, was he the cheapest horse ever sold in England, having by his valuable properties of one kind or other, netted for his master the prodigious sum, it is said of thirty thousand pounds.

Among other bets on this race, one was made which was rather singular, by Dennis O'Kelly himself, "that he would undertake to place the horses:" after the bet was made, he was called upon to declare, and he said, "Eclipse first, the rest no where." His next race was on Ascot-heath, on the 29th of May of the same year (1769, where he beat Fettyplace's Creme de Barbade. The betting here was eight to one on Eclipse, and though only five, he carried away the King's plate for the six years old horses. His next contest was at Winchester, on the 13th of June following, of the particulars of which nothing more is known than his beating Turner's Slouch, who had won the King's plate at Guildford just before; ten to one was betted on Eclipse after the first heat. He carried away, also the 50*l.* purse, beating the Duke of Grafton's Chigger, Gott's Julia, O'Kelly's Caliban, and Bailey's Clanville. On the 15th, he walked over the course at the same place for 50*l.*, weight for age.

At Salisbury, June 28th, no horse meeting him, he walked over the course for the King's plate, for six years old, carrying twelve stone; and the next day he won the city silver bowl, with 30th guineas added, for any horse carrying ten stone, beating Fettyplace's Sulphur, and Taylor's Forester, distancing the first. At Canterbury July 25, he walked over for the King's plate for six years old, twelve stone. At Lewes, July 27, he won the King's plate for six years old, beating Strode's Kingston; ten to one on Eclipe. At Litchfield, Sep. 19, he won the King' plate for five year old, beating Freeth's Tardy by Matchless; twenty to one on Eclipse.

At Newmarket first Spring meeting, (Tuesday, April 17, 1770,) Eclipse beat Bucephalus, got by Regulus, of his own lineage on the dam side; this was run for on the Beacon course. Wildman staked 600 to 400 guineas on this race, six to four on Eclipse. On Thursday, April 19th, he won the King's plate for twelve stone, beating Strode's Pensioner, Fenwick's Diana, and the Duke of Grafton's Chigger, Pensioner being distanced at starting: ten to one on Eclipse. At the close of this year no horse would start against him, and he received the forfeit of 600 guineas at Newmarket, the King's 100 guineas at Guildford, the King's 100 guineas at Nottingham. and 319*l.* 10s. beside. At Yorkshire races in this year, 1770, two horses were brought against him. Tortoise and Bellario, bred by the noted Sir Charles Bunbury. Eclipse was more than a distance at the end of two miles, and won the race with the utmost ease. At Lincoln he caried away 150 guineas, and again at Newmarket 100 guineas. Eleven King's plates, in all, were won by Eclipse; and weight he carried was twelve stone, except for one, which was ten stone.

His colour was a light chesnut, or sorrel-chesnut, the off hind leg white from near the top of the shank to the foot, a white blaze also from his forehead to his nose. His exact height has no where been stated; but those who have seen him living guessed his height to have been fifteen hands and a half.

His exact speed was never known, as no horse could be found to call forth his extreme pace. His collateral ancestor, Flying Childers, was supposed to have done a mile in a minute; if this be admitted, and it were possible he could continue such a pace without intermission, he would in eight days and nights, measure the belt and circumference of the whole earth, and arrive at his stable again, if no obstacle opposed him, before the ninth night. If we examine his make in the portrait, as well as in the skeleton, the most marked difference is in his croup, which stands particularly high, owing to the length of his hind limbs; and his thigh bones are for a blood horse, of an enormous size, which, if provided with proportionate muscle and energy, must give him great superiority. It was also remarked in his gallop, that his hind legs were very wide and separated, the width of the haunch bones and pelvis, which also partook of this increased volume, would account sufficiently for this appearance, the hind legs being parallel columns from the haunch, and not approaching upwards, as do the fore limbs. His fore feet were dropped in the hoofs and foundered, and his coffin bones were very much rounded and diminished by absorption from undue pressure upon the sole. He was thick winded probably from some error or exposure in his bringing up.

He died at Canons on the 28th of February, 1789, of the gripes, at the age of twenty-five years; and cakes and ale were given at the funeral of his flesh, after the manner of the Godolphin Arabian, for his skin was preserved, and his bones were nicely cleared of every covering but the ligaments that held them together, by the masterly hand of Sainbel, the first professor of of the Veterinary College and an excellent anatomist, at which, more than in any thing else, he excelled. Sainbel has stated, in his work on Eclipse, that his heart weighed fourteen pounds—a remarkable size for a blood horse.

The Observer. June 3.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHIONS AND DRESS.—For June.

Among the articles for out door costume, is a beautiful spencer of figured sarsnet, of the Parma Violet colour; it is made with a little jacket frill, and is richly ornamented with *ponceau* satin, embossed olive-drop buttons, and hair guimp fringe; but more in favour is an emerald green pelisse of figured sarsnet, trimmed with satin of the same colour down the sides in scalloped festoons; the bust, mancherons, and wrists, lightly ornamented with strap trimming of satin to correspond.

The hats and bonnets this month boast a beautiful variety; they are no longer so large as to disfigure and conceal the delicacy of the female countenance; they are small rather than large, and of that beautiful form the cottage shape. One strikes us as peculiarly elegant and becoming; it is for the carriage only, and is made of Arachne white net; round the edge is a wreath of the small blue field flower, "forget me not;" the crown is ornamented with full puffings of Japanese gauze, with the same little flower intermixed with ears of corn, half ripe. A carriage bonnet for morning airings is of white brocaded sarsnet; the crown encircled by a simple wreath of May blossoms, and the double purple evening primrose. Another carriage bonnet also for morning visits deserves admiration; it is of very fine stiffened pink net, and is finished at the edge with two rows of embossed honestus blossoms of the same colour, and crowned with a superb wreath of small roses and myrtle blossoms. The open carriage, or Barouche bonnet, or pink brocaded satin, is much in favour; it is elegantly and simply ornamented with languelettes and blond, and finished by a plume of drooping white feathers uncurled. Walking bonnets are of light spring coloured silks, to match the spencer or pelisse worn with them, and have but little ornament: these silk bonnets seem more patronised by the higher orders of gentry and nobility, than either the straw or leghorn; the latter article, however, yet bears an exorbitant price, and as the summer advances, leghorn, chip, and straw, will again, most likely, be very prevalent.

The morning and home costume has received but little alteration since last month, except that black seems not quite so much in favour, and home dresses are more general of purple Italian gauze over white, or of the same colour in poplin or sarsnet. Two new evening dresses may justly be denominated truly tasteful; one is a round dress of pink shagreen, gros de Naples, with two rows of full puffings of Japanese gauze round the border, of the same colour; each puff confined by bows of pink ribbon; the sleeves are short, and elegantly relieved by lettings-in of puckered white net, and terminating in points edged with narrow blond: the waist is ornamented in front with a small white satin stomacher, laced with very narrow pink cordon, and small fillagree drop buttons are placed downwards on each side of the bust, at some distance from the stomacher. The other evening party dress is of shaded lavender grey, with blue and white quatrefoil spots. Round the border is a broad puckering of white satin, relieved by blue

satin ornaments; a white satin corsage is worn with this dress, ornamented with blue to correspond with the relief on the border. The new ball dresses are peculiarly handsome; they are of fine net, figured or plain, over white satin, and have rich borderings formed in flowers of pink crape, embossed and surrounded with polished steel; at the hem are two rows of crimped crape, scalloped and edged with a delicate fringe of polished steel; some of these beautiful ball dresses are only trimmed at the borders with puckered scalloped crape of pink or blue, without the polished steel, and have a more light and airy effect, which is also given to the corsage, by its being partially covered with net, leaving only the satin stomacher, which is generally laced with cordon, the colour of the ornaments on the petticoat.

The home cornets are elegantly diversified with blond and white satin; a small wreath of fancy flowers, without foliage, is placed over the blond border, which is set scanty; the crown is ornamented with ranunculuses of all kinds and all colours, fancifully placed in separate little bouquets; several other home cornettes we have observed, very lightly trimmed with flowers, white satin net, and blond; those for morning dress are also of fine blond and net, but have no flowers. The hats worn at the Opera are extremely beautiful; one is of pink satin, turned up in front, a portion of which is distinguished by a small space of basket open-work, formed by straps of satin; the crown has the same kind of opening on the summit, and the whole is crowned with a fantasque plume of marabout feathers; which though elegantly superb, may indeed be termed fantastic, so beautifully whimsical are they in the disposal. The summer theatre or concert hat is of a yellow stiffened net, with embossed brocaded chain work, and is lined with yellow gauze; it is surmounted by a beautiful plume of Padd feathers in their native colour. The dinner party headdress are very prettily formed, between a toque and a cornette of coloured gauze doubled in bias; they are ornamented with full blown yellow roses and purple lilacs. The antique British toque for full dress, is much in favour for the evening party; the most elegant of those *coeiffeures* have a diadem pointing towards the summit; they are divided in rows, to shew the hair in curls between, the front is encircled pearls, and marabout feathers play over the whole in the most beautiful style; some of these toques instead of pearls, are finished with gold lace and tassels.

The favorite colours are pink, emerald green, celestial blue, and violet lavender.

SECONDARIES' OFFICE.

COLEMAN-STREET.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

ELIZABETH LAKE, V. SIR JOHN SIDNEY BART. AND MORRIS.

This was a writ of enquiry, to assess damages, in a case of arrest and false imprisonment. The action had been brought against the Sheriff of Kent, and Morris, a bailiff, and judgement was allowed to go by default.

Mr. Brougham, for the plaintiff, stated that he injury for which his client sought redress at he hands of the jury, was of a very serious nature; and the conduct of Morris, who was, in fact, the real defendant, would be proved to have arisen from an intention very unlike that which operated in case of an ordinary nature. Nothing could, indeed, give any other complexion than that of malice to the transaction, except it was that the defendant Morris had utterly taken leave of his senses. An execution had, it seemed, been issued against Miss Marianne Lake, one of four sisters, who kept a highly respectable boarding-school at Deptford, and Morris and a follower went into the house for the purpose of making a caption. The four sisters, and mother, were in the room at the time; and notwithstanding the assurances of every one of them, that the plaintiff was not the person named in the execution, Morris arrested her, and insisted upon taking her through the open streets of Deptford to a lock-up house,—a distance of a quarter of a mile, in which detestable place she was detained until the next morning, after having experienced offences of many kinds. It was, the learned counsel observed, unnecessary to do more than call the evidence to prove such a case, in order to secure to the plaintiff a full measure of damages for the injury she had sustained, not only in her character as the governess of a school but in her private feelings, by so unwarrantable a detention. The learned counsel then called witnesses.

Catherine Lake, one of the sisters, stated, that on the 11th of June, Morris came to the house and said he wanted to speak to Marianne Lake. Elizabeth Lake, the plaintiff, entered the room soon after, and he caught her by the arm and said, "I want you, Marianne." Plaintiff said she was not Marianne but Elizabeth, but Morris said she was Marianne, and she must go with him. Witness's mother, who was also in the room, frequently called plaintiff by her name, but nothing could change the impression upon Morris, who went to the door, called in his follower, desired plaintiff to go quitely, for he had six or eight men outside, and had been ordered to bring a dozen. Witness called to plaintiff not to go, and Morris said, that whatever her name might be, she should go with him. He then pushed her to the door and took her off to the lock-up house. Witness went at eleven o'clock at night to see her sister, but was told by Morris that she was in bed, but that next day she might be seen about that hour at Maidstone. In the morning, at a very early hour, she came home alone. She had been taken away on foot through the high street of Deptford.

Cross-examind by Mr. Adolphus:—Did not know where her father was at the time. On the 11th of June the defendant had been to the house to arrest her father, who did not exactly know what the order against him was. Before plaintiff was taken away, Marianne went to take advice of a friend, in what manner to act.

Charlotte Lake, in addition to the evidence of her sister, stated, that she went to the lock-up house, and that in the room in which her sister had been confined, she saw the walls pencilled with very improper language; that she offered the money to Morris, even without requiring a receipt, but he refused in the most peremptory manner to take it. Upon calling the second time, she was only allowed to communicate with her sister through a small hole.

Cross-examind by Mr. Adolphus.—Offered the sum of 10*l.* which was the sum given to her by her father.

Mr. Adolphus said, the case had been got up in the spirit of exaggeration. The officer had undoubtedly arrested the wrong person, but his error was that of accident. The object of the whole tribe, father, mother, and daughters, was to get bouncing damages, which would make amends for the heavy injuries and insults they had received, for the party against whom an execution had been issued, was always the injured and insulted party, however amiable and merciful might be the other. He contended, that the peace of an innocent and quiet family had not been destroyed by this invasion; that no spite or malice could be inferred from the conduct of Morris, who, although he had acted indiscreetly in not making enquiries in the neighbourhood, had committed the error from an excessive zeal in performing his duty. The officer had, indeed, just before he made the arrest, experienced some of the ingenuity of the family, for the father had contrived to decamp. When he had to arrest the daughter, four of them suddenly appeared upon him, and they bandied him about the house in such a manner as to blindfold the man completely, and he fixed upon the wrong person. Now, if an officer were convinced of the right person amongst the four, could he be such an idiot as to take a wrong one, or could he have chosen the wrong one for the purpose merely of having the pleasure of supporting an action and paying the damages. With respect to the exposure in the streets, what way was there, he asked to the lock up-house but through the streets; and if the plaintiff pleased to pay for a coach, the officer would doubtless have had no objection, and had done nothing, as they proceeded, to make to her wish that she had taken the precaution. As to the injury to the establishment, that was a thing which, if the arrest of one sister would have effected, the arrest of another would have done as fully; and if the lock up-house did not prove to be all that was desired, there was no necessity for the inspection of the pencilling on the walls, from the reading of all things of the kind he should advise young ladies to abstain, as the inmates were seldom of the most delicate taste. Mr. Adolphus then represented the difficulties an officer had to encounter in performing his duty and called on the jury to assess the damages at the lowest possible rate.

Mr. Collingridge, in summing up, stated that the officer was not bound to take the payment of the execution, but that he was answerable for acting upon it to the Sheriff and to the plaintiff in the case. No evidence of ill-usage beyond the fact admitted had been given. Lock-up houses were not places of elegant resort, and could not be expected to be elegantly furnished. If Morris had hurt the feelings of the young lady, it would be ground for increase of damages; but if he had not, the jury would fully weigh the responsibility upon the officer in the case of letting go a prisoner.

The jury assessed the damages at Twenty-five pounds.

The Observer June 9.

ATTACK OF AN IDIOT ON HIS KEEPER.

GUILDHALL: SATURDAY: Thomas Mackie Prior, a miserable looking creature, about 16 years of age, was charged with having desperately wounded Elizabeth Martin.—Anne Shelton stated, that for the last fort-

night she slept with Elizabeth Martin in a room occupied by the latter, in the house No. 10, Cock-Lane, Smithfield; the prisoner slept in another bed in the same room; at 11 o'clock on Friday night they all went to bed; between one and two the witness was awoke by Elizabeth Martin's crying out, "Tom, what are you about—what are you doing?" There was a lamp in the room, and witness saw the prisoner standing by the side of the bed, which was lying on the floor, and holding Elizabeth Martin's arm,—she saw no knife in his hand, but was certain he meant no good, and instantly ran down stairs, opened the street door and cried out murder, and called the watch. A watchman soon came; witness told him if he did not go up stairs immediately murder would be committed. He refused, till he got another watchman to go with him. Witness then went up stairs with them; on entering the room she saw the prisoner standing over Martin's bed with a knife in his hand; the prisoner did not speak; the watchman took the knife from him; Elizabeth Martin and the bed were covered with blood,—she said to the prisoner, "for God's sake, Tom, have mercy on me—I know I am murdered, and will die soon!" Several persons soon came into the room: the prisoner was taken to the watchhouse, and Elizabeth Martin to the hospital.

Thomas Quinlan, the watchman who answered the call of the first witness, corroborated her statement of the facts after he was called. On going into the room where the prisoner was, the witness cried out to him, "You villain, put down the knife;" but the prisoner took no notice of it. Witness then struck him several times on the arm, but he still held the knife, which the witness at length caught hold of and rescued from him. Elizabeth Martin was in a dreadful state, all over covered with blood. She called for a doctor, and said she should soon die. Witness took the prisoner to the watch-house.

William Bachelor, the second watchman, stated that when the knife was taken from the prisoner, he (the witness) went for a surgeon. He afterwards went to the watch-house, where he asked the prisoner what he had killed the woman for; he said, "the Devil told me."

Robert Clayton, the landlord of the house in which Martin and the prisoner lodged, stated that about six months ago he let the room they occupied to the prisoner's mother, who was in service. She employed Maritn to take care of the prisoner. Witness had but little opportunity of observing the prisoner's conduct, but considered him foolish, and understood he had lucid intervals, and sometimes worked. The prisoner lately said, he had dreamed that he would certainly die on the 21st of the present month, and was sure it would come to pass. Witness lived in the house adjoining that in which Martin and the prisoner lodged, and being awoke by the noise of calling the watchmen he followed them into the room, where he saw Elizabeth Martin in such a state, that he was certain at the time she must soon bleed to death. There was a cut on the back of her neck, into which he could thrust his hand; there were also severe cuts on her arm, chest, and other parts of her person. When she saw the witness, she said to him, "My dear Mr. Clayton, why did you not come sooner? I'll soon die." Mr. Amesbury, a surgeon, and several other persons came into the room soon after. Elizabeth Martin was taken to the hospital, and the prisoner to the watchhouse. Witness asked the prisoner at the watchhouse, why he had killed Mrs. Martin? His only reply was, "she put a cap on my head."

The wretched prisoner stood at the bar while this evidence was giving apparently wholly regardless of every thing that was passing around him—his whole appearance expressive of a state of malancholy idiotism. It was stated, that he was so very deaf as not hear the evidence, and the Magistrate caused him to be asked, in a manner which it was evident he did hear, why he had cut the woman in the dreadful manner he had done? The question was repeatedly asked, but his answers were quite incoherent. In reply to the several repetitions of the question. he said,—"She put a cap on my head—she left a mug and knife on table—I drank the beer—I heard a noise at the door, and thought they were coming up to put me to death.—I dreamed I died and came to life again, and that a minister told me I was the son of God, and would have a crown of glory.—I have no more to say."

A certificate from Mr. Curts, the house surgeon of St. Bartholemew's hospital was read, which stated, "that Elizabeth Martin had several severe wounds on different parts of her body, particularly one on the back of her neck; and that she must be considered in a very dangerous state."

No person belonging to the unfortunate prisoner appeared at the office. He was remanded, to be brought up again when further evidence could be produced respecting the state of his mind, and the fate of the poor woman should be known. It was evidently the opinion of all those who had seen her that she could not recover.

[*The Observer June*,—10.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—The business of the office experienced a temporary interruption in the course of yesterday morning, by the appearance of a wild looking, and seemingly half starved man, with tattered garments and closely shaven crown, and without a hat, who, advancing with long strides to the bench, desired to be heard while he made an important declaration.

The strange visitor then, in a foreign accent, declared himself to be the true and rightful King of Great Britain!

The Magistrate (Mr. HALLS) asked him to favour him with his name?

"My name. Sir," thundered out the *soi disant* monarch, "is Philip Cromwell."

Mr. HALLS—Oh! I suppose, then, you are a descendant of Oliver Cromwell?

Philip—Yes, he was my grandfather.

Mr. HALLS—And pray where are you now residing?

Philip—At my hotel.

Mr. HALLS—Where is that?

Philip—Somerset House. But I came not here to answer questions; I want to make my declaration in writing. [He then looked about for writing materials, but none were given to him].

Mr. HALLS asked him if he had any family?

Philip—Yes; the Queen and the Princesses are at Kensington.

Mr. HALLS asked him whereabouts at Kensington, but he did not answer distinctly; and after a few observations delivered inchorently about the "steps" he had taken to recover his rights, he turned about, and strode out of the office, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Halls to detain him by asking questions with a view to ascertain who he really was. He was a middle-aged man.

ACCIDENTS OFFENCES &c.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE AT PRESTON.—On Wednesday last between the hours of one and two the following young gentlemen, of Preston, were unhappily drowned in the river Ribble, viz:—Master Charles and Master George Grimshaw, sons to N. Grimshaw, Esq. Mayor of the borough; Master Henry Hulton, son to Henry Hulton Esq. county treasurer; and Master Joseph Kay, son of Mr. Kay proprietor of Knox Folly cotton Mills. These young men were plying their little boat on the river Ribble, near Penwortham-bridge, when, having thrown out their ballast and hoisted their sail, the boat being light, and the sail top-heavy, a sudden gust of wind came and upset the vessel. Immediatety afterwards, they were seen, at the surface of the water making all possible exertions to regain land, but all was ineffectual; they clung to each other: their shrieks were heard by two or three persons, but they were heard in vain. At last exhausted by exertion, in striving to overcome the force of the current (there being what is termed a fresh, the water running very high) they sank to rise no more; the vital spark was extinguished, and they are gone to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns!" These youths were in their respective ages from 17 to 21. The shock is great, and we fear the gloom will hang about for some time, owing in a great measure to their having a numerous circle of acquaintances among all the respectable families resident within the town.

Manchester Gaurdian June 1st.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Wednesday evening a boy met with a very serious accident while endeavouring to climb behind one of the Blackwall Stage Coaches, passing along High-street, Poplar; one of the iron spikes unfortunately ran through his wrist, and he was dragged after the coach a considerable distance before he was extricated. It is feared he must undergo amputation of the arm.

The Morning Chronicle, June 7.

On the 2d instant, as two young men, John and Henry Curling 19 and 21 years of age, were amusing themselves with a sail on the river Stour, close to their father's house, the boat (from some cause unknown) upset, when John, the younger, got entangled, it is supposed, in the sail, and sunk to rise no more. The elder (Henry) was picked up alive, but was long insensible. The river running close to the garden, their cries of distress were heard by their mother and sister, who could afford them no assistance, and who had no idea at the time that it proceded from them. The consternation and grief of the whole town, showed the high estimation in which these youths were held. They are the sons of Mr. W. Curling, of Sandwich, and nephews to Dr. Curling, 15, Upper Brook-street.

The Observer June 10.

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Poetry

ORIGINAL.

LIFE AND ITS HOPES.

I launch'd my bark upon a waveless sea—
The morning glow'd, the sun, just risen, shone
In dazzling light along the glassy plain,
That seem'd a golden mirror, or as oft
A transient zephyr ruffled it, a flood
Of molten amber. How the purple soil,
And blue and crimson streamer woo'd the wind!
At times the swelling bosom of the sheet
Receiv'd the rising gale, and onward bore
The white and glittering prow, as through the wave
It plough'd and heav'd around the crested foam,
Like snow-wreaths wresting on a ground of gold.
Again the rising zephyr died away,
The boundless air was still, the canvas flapp'd
And trembled on the yard, the streamers droop'd
And fluttering wav'd around the mast-head: sea
And air were motionless—the crystal flood
Open'd its awful depths beneath—so clear,
The bark seem'd hanging in the midway space
Between the sky above and earth below:
So still the elements, the briny drop,
That trickled from the prow to meet the wave,
Was heard distinctly, and the rippling shoal
Of blue-finn'd mack'rel, or the whispering flight
Of the air-loving dweller of the deep,
Fell on my ear and woke me from my dream.
So pass'd the bark of life o'er childhood's sea,
But youth came on, and blustering winds arose;
Dark tempests gather'd round; the howling blast
Roar'd through the cordage; every sail was rent;
The loosen'd helm gave way, and like the steed,
Madden'd with luxury, that flies the rein
And hurries on to ruin, so the bark
Ran wild before the tempest; now it rose
The billowy mountain; in the yawning gulph
Now headlong plung'd; the shriek was then unheard
Amid the faster tumult; then the night
Of storms enwrapp'd me, by the bursting foam,
The sparkling fire of ocean, or the flash,
The harbinger of thunder, or the pale
And baleful meteor of sickly green,
That on the bowsprit led the way to death,—
Alone illumin'd. What a deafening roar
From bursting billows! how the breaker's voice,
Conflicting with the sea-beat crag, arose,
And bellow'd through the gloom! the sea dog there
Mounted above his danger, howl'd and bay'd;
The dying whale, dash'd on the splint'ry rock,
Groan'd out his giant soul; the cormorant
Flapp'd his black wings around my head, the loon,
Perch'd on the top-mast, sent his baleful scream,
Like the mad moanings of a tortur'd man.
So rag'd the storm around me, till a light,
Dimly discover'd through the darkness, show'd,
Where help might yet be found; a secret hand
Then seem'd to grasp the rudder; o'er the waves
The bark right onward held its steady course;
The tempest seem'd to mitigate its rage;
The thunders ceas'd; the clouds spread out their veil
In thinner folds, and through a transient break
Sent a faint gleam of sunshine; from behind
A gentle wind blew steady; in the west
The golden sky shone out, and finer "*crescents*"
Of brightness every instant open'd, till
The sun unveil'd his face, and far away
The tempest hurried o'er the mountain waves:
It darkling—flew, till on its bosom rose
The many-colour'd bow; serenity
Then fill'd the air, the white gull o'er me flew,
And the blue halcyon came on the wave,—
Alighted, hid its head beneath its wing,
And slept as on a pillow; still the sea
Lifted its broad green back and seem'd to rock
Its fury to repose. I near'd the land;
Blue hills first smil'd, then sandy shores, like snow
Bleach'd on the heaven-ward mountain, caught my eye,
The light house next, that with its warming fire,
Calls from the deep the wanderer to his home.
The sun in cloudless majesty, as king
Of nature, kindled ocean with his rays,
And made the land more lovely. On I sail'd,
The haven spread its arms to call me in,
And clasp me to its bosom; there I steer'd.
Hoping to anchor, where no storm could rage,
Nor tempest rock me, *on the peacefull breast*
Of love supreme, and moor my bark *for ever*.

MINERVA.

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too;
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

Lord Forester, of Willey-park, in Shropshire, has in his possession a grant from King Henry VIII. to John Forester, Esq. of Watling-street, in the City of London, the ancestor of the family, to wear his hat in the presence of his Majerty.

THE GOOD PASTOR.—"Boni Pastoris est *tondere* pecus."—The Will of the late *Archbishop* of Armagh has just been proved by his widow under *two hundred and twenty thousand pounds*. This is his Grace's personal property merely. What his real estate may be, we are unable to say, but doubtless the Shepherd was not without fields and pens. Whatever is the distress of Ireland, certain spiritual graziers there appear to have no cause of complaint. However, it would seem that Scripture is occasionally tortured in that quarter (perhaps in others), and the text "*feed my sheep*," corruptly read "feed *on* my sheep," which alone can account for what (using Burke's expression) we may call most excellent "tallowing in the caul and kidnies"—the flock can boast nothing like it. There is no reason to feel any alarm about the strict *orthodoxy* of his Grace's successor—in this sort of *sheep walk*, he will, it is presumed, follow his predecessor "*passibus æquis*." The stamp to the probate was £2,000; a small slice, which, coming to the revenue, is the public's share of this fat thing.

Every body remembers how the merriest and best King of France gave great offence, when a Provincial Magistrate and his Brethren made him a complimentary speech, while two or three asses began to bray!—"Gentlemen," said Henry, "one at a time if you please." A certain Chief Justice applied this joke to the late Counsellor Curran, who revenged himself by saying, when an assbrayed during the Chief Justice's charge, "Does not your Lordship hear a remarkable *echo* in the Court?"—*European Mag.*

LAUDANUM.—An intelligent Correspondent communicates to us the following method of counteracting the fatal effects of taking laudanum—Lemon juice, taken *immediately*, acts as an emetic, and consequently preserves life. —*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette.*

Shaving Extraordinary.—A wager took place on the 27th ult. by J. Gornall, hair dresser of Scotland road, who under took to shave 60 men in an hour, which he completed in three fourths of the time. He proceeded, however, till the expiration of the hour when he had shaved eighty-two in a masterly style.—*Liverpool Paper.*

THE GREAT LORD CHATHAM.

The following anecdotes, extracted from a recent publication, shew the extraordinary influence which Lord Chatham (then Mr. Pitt) possessed in the house of commons:

On one occasion, Mr. Moreton, the chief justice of Chester, a gentleman of some eminence at the bar, happened to say, "King, lords, and commons, or,"—(directing his eye towards Lord Chatham,) "as that right honourable member would call them, commons, lords, and king." Mr. Pitt arose,—as he ever did—with great deliberation, and called to order: "I have," he said, "frequently heard in this house, doctrines which have surprised me, but now my blood runs cold! I desire the words of the honourable member may be taken down." The clerks of the house wrote the words. "Bring them to me," said Mr. Pitt, in a voice of thunder. By this time, Mr. Moreton was frightened from his senses. "Sir," he said, addressing himself to the Speaker, "I am sorry to have given any offence to the right honourable member, or to the house: I meant nothing. King, lords, and commons,—lords, king, and commons,—commons, lords, and king; *tria juncta in uno*.—I meant nothing! Indeed I meant nothing."—"I don't wish to push the matter further," said Lord Chatham, in a voice a little above a whisper: then, in a higher tone,—"the moment a man acknowledges his error, he ceases to be guilty.—I have a great regard for the honourable member, and as an instance of that regard, I gave him this advice:"—a pause of some moments ensued,—then, assuming a look of unspeakable derision,—he said, in a kind of colloquial tone,—"Whenever that member *means* nothing, I recommend him to *say* nothing."

When the Prussian subsidy, an unpopular measure, was in agitation in the house of commons, Lord Chatham justified it with infinite address; insensibly, he subdued all his audience and a murmur of approbation was heard from every part of the house. Availing himself of the moment, his lordship placed himself in an attitude of stern defiance, but perfect dignity and exclaimed in his loudest tone,—"Is there an Austrian among you? Let him stand forward and reveal himself?"

On another occasion, immediately after he had finished a speech in the house of commons, he walked out of it; and, as usual, with a very slow step. A silence ensued, till the door was opened to let him into the lobby. A member then started up, saying, "I rise to reply to the right, honourable member."—Lord Chatham turned back, and fixed his eye on the orator,—who instantly sat down dumb; then his lordship returned to his seat, repeating, as he hobbled along, the verses of Virgil:

"Est Danaum progenes, Agamemoniæque phalanges,
Ut videre virum, fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu,—pars vertere retro,
Seu quondam petiere rates,—pars tollere vocem
Exiguam,—inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes."

Then, placing himself in his seat, he exclaimed "Now let me hear what the honourable member has to say to me." On the writer's asking the gentleman from whom he heard this anecdote,—if the house did not laugh at the ridiculous figure of the poor member?—"No Sir," he replied, "we were all too much awed to laugh."

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